DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 259 832 PS 015 103

TITLE	Social Development Newsletter; Number 20, January-June, 1984. Special Issue on the Family.
INSTITUTION	United Nations, Vienna (Austria). Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.
PUB DATE	Jun 84
NOTE	60p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) -- Collected Works - Serials (022)
JOURNAL CIT	Social Development Newsletter; n20 Jan-Jun 1984
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Developing Nations; *Family (Sociological Unit); Family Role; International Organizations; Program Descriptions; *Public Agencies; Public Policy; Seminars; *Voluntary Agencies
IDENTIFIERS	Africa; India; Nongovernmental Organizations; Qatar; *Research Results; *United Nations; USSR

ABSTRACT

Four chapters report studies on the family and describe activities of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and the United Nations system. Discussed in chapter I are United Nations declarations, resolutions, and plans of action regarding the concept of the family; activities of United Nations bodies; activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; violence in the family; and social welfare strategies relevant to changing families. Studies discussed in chapter II concern the role of the family in the developmental process; national family policies and guidelines for the design of national and subnational programs; African perspectives on the family and development; and internal studies focusing on the family and development, development processes, sub-Saharan Africa, Africa as a whole, Qatar, the Indian family, instability of the family in development, and the family in socialist society. Chapter III briefly reports activities of the Organization of American States and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, while chapter IV reports those of the Centro Internazionale Studi Famiglia, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the International Social Security Association, and the International Union of Family Organizations. Also included are a 22-page bibliography and the text of the Economic and Social Council Resolution 1983/23 on the Role of the Family in the Development Process. (RH)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
X The document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

ED259832

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT NEWSLETTER

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Eileen Corrigan
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

CS 015103

To the reader

While previous issues of the Social Development Newsletter have provided information on all the subjects dealt with within the United Nations Secretariat by Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs), the special issues to be published in future will be devoted to specific areas of concern. The present issue, for example, deals with activities relating to the family. Readers are invited to send their comments, and any information they think the public might be interested to see published in the Newsletter.

84-88722
1485T

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Number 20 January-June 1984

SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE FAMILY

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	3
	A. United Nations declarations, resolutions and plans of action on the concept of the family	3
	B. Activities of United Nations bodies	6
	C. Activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	7
	D. International Seminar on Violence in the Family	7
	E. Interregional Seminar on Changing Families: Relevant Social Welfare Strategies	8
II.	STUDIES ON THE FAMILY PREPARED BY THE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS	10
	A. Study on the role of the family in the development process	10
	B. Study on national family policies and guidelines for the design of national and subnational programmes	18
	C. Study on the family and development: African perspectives	18
	D. Other internal studies	20
	1. Study on the family and development in sub-Saharan Africa	20
	2. Study on the family and the development process in Africa	23
	3. Study on the relationship between the development process and the family in Qatar	24
	4. Study on the impact of the development process on the Indian family	25
	5. Study on the high instability of the family in the development process	26
	6. Study on the USSR: the family in socialist society and its role in the process of development	28
III.	ACTIVITIES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	30

Chapter — Page

IV. ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS 31

Annex. Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/23 on the role of the family in the development process 33

Bibliography 35

I. ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. United Nations declarations, resolutions and plans of action on the concept of the family

One of the most important activities of the United Nations with respect to families has been the formulation of international policies or strategies. Among these have been: the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV)); the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV)); strategies in connection with the International Year of the Child (1979), which was proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 31/169; the World Population Plan of Action; 1/ the International Bill of Human Rights (General Assembly resolutions 217 A (III) and 2200 A (XXI)); the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year; 2/ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex); General Assembly resolution 36/160 on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers; the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year (A/36/215, annex, sect. IV, decision 1 (I)); the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (see General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex); the Programme of Action for the Second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; 3/ the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally;* the International Plan of Action on Aging; 4/ the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex); and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/18 on strengthening social welfare policies and programmes, 1979/12 and 1981/21 on the welfare of migrant workers and their families, and 1983/23 on the role of the family in the development process. The text of the latter is annexed to the present Newsletter.

In the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), it was stated that the family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it might fully assume its responsibilities within the community. Furthermore, parents had the exclusive right to determine freely the number and spacing of their children.

In the World Population Plan of Action, 1/ the family was recognized as the basic unit of society and Governments were called on to assist families as far as possible to enable them to fulfil their role in society. To that end, it was recommended that: (a) the family be protected by appropriate legislation and policy without discrimination as to other members of society; (b) family ties be strengthened by giving recognition to the importance of love and mutual respect within the family units; (c) national legislation having a direct bearing on the welfare of the family and its members, including laws concerning age and marriage, inheritance, property rights,

---

*Being discussed in the General Assembly by the Sixth Committee.

divorce, education, employment and the rights of children, be periodically reviewed, as feasible, and adapted to the changing social and economic conditions and with regard to the cultural setting; (d) marriages be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses; (e) measures be taken to protect the social and legal rights of spouses and children in the case of dissolution or termination of marriage by death or other reasons. The World Population Conference also pointed out that equal status for men and women in the family and in society improved the overall quality of life and that, the principle of equality should therefore be fully realized in family planning, where each spouse should consider the welfare of the members of the family. It was further recognized that improvement in the status of women in the family and in society could contribute, where desired, to smaller family size. Additional research was felt to be required in a number of areas, including social, cultural and economic determinants of population variables in differential and political situations, particularly at the family level, demographic and social processes occuring within the family cycle through time, methods of improving the management, delivery and utilization of all social services associated with population, including family welfare and, when appropriate, family planning, and the changing structure, functions and dynamics of the family as an institution, including the changing roles of men and women, attitudes towards and opportunities for women's education and employment, the implications of current and future population trends for the status of women and economic, social and demographic benefits to be derived from the integration of women in the development process.

International Bill of Human Rights, comprising the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A(III)) and the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI)), contain special references to the family. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasizes the equal rights of men and women of full age to marry, with the free and full consent of both. The family is seen as the fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society. The right to an existence worthy of human dignity, standards of living for health and well being and the right to security in situations endangering adequate livelihood. The Declaration also provides that motherhood and childhood shall be entitled to special care and assistance. In the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights it was recognized that special protection should be provided for mothers during a reasonable period before and after child birth and that special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. In the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights it is stated that every child, without any discrimination, has the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State. Registration of birth and the right to a name and nationality are also provided for.

In the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year 2/ the concern for achieving equal rights for women was linked with women's traditional roles within the family. It was stressed that the achievement of equality between men and women implied that they should have equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities to enable them to develop their talents and capabilities for their own personal

fulfilment and the benefit of society. To that end, a reassessment of the functions and roles traditionally alloted to each sex within the family and the community at large was deemed essential.

The Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 3/ drew attention to discrimination both within and outside the family. It was observed that the role of women within the family, combined with a high level of unemployment and underemployment of the population in general, often results in priority being given to the employment of men in economic activities outside the family household. The Conference also found that it was essential that household choices and family care should be shared by men and special emphasis placed on the obligation of couples to share household tasks with a view to facilitating the access of women to gainful employment.

The Commission on the Status of Women, acting as the preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, recommended at its second session, held at Vienna from 27 February to 7 March 1984, a draft decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council on the basic documentation to be submitted to the World Conference. 5/ In it the Secretary-General was requested to take into account in the preparation of a draft report on forward-looking strategies for the implementation of measures for the advancement of women, with emphasis on the plight of rural women, inter alia, the development of primary health care, particularly maternal and child care, and the situation of refugee and displaced women, who together with their children suffer the most in that situation. The draft decision referred also to the family and asked the Secretary-General to highlight the importance of the family unit in the preparation of the documentation. The recommendation was subsequently approved by the Economic Social Council in its decision 1984/125.

The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex) stressed the essential role of the family in the balanced development of the child and encouraged changes that would lead to the sharing of responsibilities by men and women in the family and in the management of the household. It further called for institutional and administrative mechanisms to accomplish those objectives.

In the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, recommendation 1(IV)), it was recognized that important resources for rehabilitation existed within the families of disabled persons and within their community, and it was stressed that every effort should be made to keep families together, so as to enable them to live in their own communities and to support family and community groups who were working with that objective. It was noted, that the customs and structures of the family and community must be taken into account in promoting their ability to respond to the needs of the disabled. In fact, the central importance of family life was recognized in the definition of the term "handicapped", in that a person was stated to be handicapped when he or she was denied the opportunities generally available in the community necessary for the fundamental elements of living, including family life. It was therefore recognized that full participation in the basic units of society - family, social groups and community - was the essence of human experience.

Most recently, in the International Plan of Action on Aging, 4/ it was also recognized that the family, regardless of its form or organization, was a fundamental unit of society. It was noted that, as a result of increasing longevity, four- and five-generation families were becoming increasingly common throughout the world. Other social changes, especially in the status of women, made it necessary to enable the family as a whole, including its male members, to take over and share the burden of helping in family needs. It was also recognized that Governments, in agreement with their own society's system of cultural values, should promote social policies encouraging the maintenance of family solidarity among generations, with all members of the family participating. It was further observed that support from the wider community could make a crucial difference to the willingness and ability of families to continue to care for the elderly relatives. It was also noted that, as a result of trends toward increasing industrialization, urbanization and greater mobility of the labour force, the traditional concept of the role of the elderly in the family was undergoing major change and the overall responsibility of the family to provide traditional care and support for the aging was diminishing. To counteract those trends, Governments were urged to adopt an integrated approach to planning and development for the aged and the family, which would recognize the special needs and characteristics of older persons and their families; Governments were further urged to establish social services to support the family when there were elderly people at home.

As can be seen from these references to declarations, resolutions and plans of action adopted by the United Nations, the concern for the family as a basic unit of society has been increasing over the years. It is not only seen as an important factor of society needing support and protection but also as a means of solving, or even hindering the development of the basic problems of society.

B. Activities of United Nations bodies

1. United Nations Children's Fund

A recent report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) focuses on the impact of the recession on children. A summary of this report was included as chapter IV of the current State of the World's Children 1984, published by UNICEF. A fuller version of the report was published as a special issue of World Development in March 1984.

2. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

The close interrelationship between settlement development, shelter and family characteristics needs to be reflected in the formulation of family policies and human settlement policies. Changes in family size and composition, in rates of divorce, separation and other indicators of family fragmentation, in ratios of family-led migration as opposed to individual-led migration, in rates of participation of autonomous women, and particularly autonomous women with children, in various types of migratory movements, in age of marriage, in fertility rates and in family patterns of education all affect residential patterns significantly. These changes manifest themselves in different ways among different income groups. A knowledge of such changes is important for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) in order to enable it to anticipate demand for residential units in different regions and countries of the developing world.

The availability, location and design all have an effect on the family. Some of these effects have been discussed in the International Colloquium on the Influence of Housing on the Socialization of the Children and their Cultural Identity, organized by the Commission on Family Housing and held at Brussels from 7 to 8 September 1983. While the focus of that meeting was primarily on the socialization effects of the type of shelter available, there is no doubt that changing patterns in urban and rural development, or land use in settlements, and in the availability of different types of infrastructure strongly affect both the family as a whole and the socialization of children in particular.

C. Activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The ultimate goal of all agricultural and rural development programmes carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is to raise the standard of living of the small farmers and their families. Although for technical and other reasons FAO formulates plans and projects in specific fields such as nutrition or fisheries, or for a certain sector of the population, for example women or youth, these are usually designed in such a manner that any resulting socio-economic development will benefit the family as a whole.

In projects where a training and extension component is included, particular efforts are being made to tailor the programmes to the needs of various members of the family. In view of the dominant cultural or religious traditions in certain countries, separate training programmes have to be designed for male and female farmers. In such cases special efforts are being made to train female extension workers who can reach all members of the family.

At present FAO is directing special attention to the introduction of population and family life education in most agricultural projects, with a view to maintaining a balance between family size and available resources and thus achieving a better standard of living.

D. International Seminar on Violence in the Family

An International Seminar on Violence in the Family was organized by the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in co-operation with the United Nations Secretariat.

One of the more common sources of violence in society lies in violent acts committed by the husband towards his wife, in other words, within the family, which is the very basis of socialization. Those who have experienced such family violence in their childhood are liable to act and react in the same way with their own families in the future, and to extend this behaviour to their social contacts outside the family.

Violence in the family could be used against the partner (mostly the female partner), against the children and also against the parents. Violence in the family is still quite frequently viewed as a purely family matter, and outside interference is rare.

While there has been some improvement in the situation of mistreated children, who are at least the focus of more and more scientific research and

public awareness, the problems of the battered wife still remain to a large extent her own. In both cases, there is some improvement in legislation, in so far as corporal punishment of either wife or children is no longer mentioned as a justifiable means of keeping discipline in the family. However, clear legislation forbidding the corporal punishment of children is still lacking in most countries, and legal action against wife-battering is often hindered by the fact that the victim does not formally file a complaint, even if the police have been called in to help. This failure to take legal action on the part of the victim can be partly ascribed to emotional reactions (legal action would be enforced on the partner), economic factors (the partner often provides the victim's means of existence) or societal reasons (a question of reputation) or may simply be due to a fear of the consequences or of further mistreatment by the partner.

Moreover, it must be emphasized that the police or judiciary system very often do not react supportively to the claims of battered women. Very often, wife-battering is considered a "domestic disturbance" by the police and even the judiciary system tends to understand violence within the family much more as a private problem, even in cases where the injuries of the victim would have led to a verdict had the victim not been a family member.

While it is important to realize that violence in the family can occur in any social stratum there are some special factors that can lead to violence, economic ones, for example, or alcohol abuse and all kinds of psychological disorders. The full extent of violent action towards family members is very often not realized, as information on the incidence of family violence is hampered by the discrepancy between reported and supposed actual figures.

It is important that the general public be influenced to disapprove of such family violence and that legal steps be taken to combat it. Law enforcement is also important; law is not only a technical means but it could also, in time, help to influence and shape societal behaviour patterns. In addition, it is very important to organize special services to receive the complaints of battered women and children, which must be kept secret, with no hint of publicity. The media can exert a major influence through information and education and the general attitude reflected in their presentation of cases of violence in the family. First and foremost, however, immediate help should be available for the victims, and support should be provided so that they need not be forced to remain in a situation that is unacceptable in terms of human dignity and physical and psychic well-being.

Readers interested in a broader coverage of this subject area might like to obtain the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter No. 9, prepared in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a special issue on violence in the family.

E. Interregional Seminar on Changing Families: Relevant Social Welfare Strategies

The interregional Seminar on Changing Families: Relevant Social Welfare Strategies will take place in Moscow from 1 to 13 October 1984 and will focus on the major issues arising out of the interaction between development and the institution of the family and their implications for social welfare and other related policies and programmes. Families are among the most basic societal institutions and the importance of the family for the well-being of men,

women, children, youth and the elderly, as well as society itself, is widely acknowledge. The impact of the development, and more specifically that of industrialization, urbanization, migration and increased communication, as well as the changing roles and aspirations of women, youth, and the elderly on the structure and functioning of the family, deserve careful examination. In particular, the orientation, relationship, relevance and effectiveness of social welfare and other related policies and programmes merit close scrutiny. Social welfare policies and programmes have long been involved with familial well-being. They have been addressed both to the short comings of the enironments in which families are expected to function and to the needs of individual family members. As a result, a rich variety of services, ranging from community development to personal social services, has emerged. The focus of the seminar will therefore be on an analysis of social welfare policies and programmes related to families; participants will examine family problems and needs that are, or are not, the object of policies and programmes. It is hoped that the discussions will result in conclusions and recommendations for national and international action leading towards better and more effective policies and programmes benefiting families.

II. STUDIES ON THE FAMILY PREPARED BY THE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

A. Study on the role of the family in the development process

A study on the role of the family in the development process was prepared during the biennium 1982-1983 by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The study focuses on different structures of families, family functions, roles and responsibilities and family cohesion and dissolution. It describes the influence of major development factors on families and identifies some implications for development activities.

Families are described as a universal phenomenon experienced by everyone in one way or another, regardless of age. There are different types of families, which vary from one place to another and from one time to another; because of the dynamic quality of family life, any individual may find himself or herself in a variety of different family types over the course of a lifetime. Basic types of families include the extended family, comprising two or more nuclear families and dependent kin, the limited or modified extended family, comprising one or possibly two nuclear families, the nuclear family, the single-parent family, the communal family and the polygynous family. Trends show that, while modified extended families may continue to persist, perhaps even becoming more common in places, and while they may retain many of their important characteristics and functions, in the long run the major question seems to be the rate at which they are being displaced by nuclear families. The current trend is towards fewer people in a household, partly because the extended families are being replaced by nuclear or conjugal families but also because of the decline in fertility, the growing divorce rate and increased mobility. Remarriages are, however, also on the increase.

In terms of family functions, roles and responsibilities, changes during a process of development depend not only upon the background of the family, its members and its community, in terms of the social, economic, cultural, religious and ethnic heritage, but also on the process through which the family is exposed to a new environment, and to new attitudes, pressures, values and behaviours. Depending upon the level to which they have developed, the processes of modernization, industrialization and urbanization have resulted in significant environmental changes, which have marked effect on functions, roles and responsibilities and with which everyone is familiar. Familial functions have been found to vary with the stage of development reached by the family and with its life-cycle. The family life-cycle also influences family functions, many of which are transitory. These fucntions, roles and relationships are often said to create a sense of society, belonging and purpose, which create psychological and emotional strength for families and are essential to its stability, cohesion and continuity. The family's discharge of traditional functions in caring for its most vulnerable members, such as the very young, the disabled and the aging, appears to some observers to be declining in the face of the increased social provisions available to such persons. Other observers note that most of these functions are still carried out by the family.

The roles and responsibilities of the family as a unit should be considered in conjunction with those of the individuals comprising the family. This is especially true of the needs of women, the aging, children, the disabled and youth. The roles and responsibilities of women should be of

particular concern today. In fact, greater opportunities for women outside the household can only be realized through a greater rate and involvement if men assume a greater role inside the household. Roles and responsibilities are related to the expectations and behaviour of family members regarding the distribution of primary and secondary responsibilities for tasks or functionscarried out by the family, and they have undergone remarkable shifts. Perhaps the most notable trend in some developed and industrialized countries and in some urban areas of developing countries is a shift from a traditional allocation of roles and responsibilities towards a greater sharing of those roles and responsibilities. Especially in times of stress, which may be either episodic or continuous, it is customary for family members, and indeed for families themselves, to shift roles. Associated with changes stemming from the processes of modernization, industrialization and urbanization are the challenges to old values and perspectives, pressures to adopt the values and perspectives of other, usually dominant, groups and the formation of new ones. Among the values to which considerable emphasis has been given are individualism and increased equality between men and women.

Major development factors influence family and society in many ways. Changes in developing countries may be perceived as resulting not so much from technological change as from economic trade and commerce, while in developed countries technology plays a much more prominant role. Development may also be measured by the extent to which a society is able to use a technology appropriate to its requirements. Development is rarely an unmixed blessing and contradictory terms are often used to describe the relationship between development and families. Development can mean an improvement in every sphere of life, for example in health, income, education, employment, in short, in the standard of living. It may, however, lead to impoverishment, to inequalities between men and women and to an effort to push forward innovations with no consideration for their effects on family life. Nevertheless, the pursuit of development, whether in developing or developed countries, forms so central a part of national political consciousness that it is appropriate to investigate its relationship to families.

Although modernization, industrialization and urbanization do not always go together, they do, for the most part, coexist, and the relation between them is important.

Values associated with modernization and the increased availability of social services have also been seen as depreciating or devaluing family functions, especially the home-making, educational and health functions, because the work is not salaried, does not meet any socially sanctioned standards and does not call for clearly defined qualifications. This, of course, has the most direct effect on women, as they still discharge most of the home-making functions.

As already noted, the modernization process has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in the demand for the provision of services by Governments. Education, health, nutrition, sanitation, transportation have all been eagerly sought on the assumption that they will lead to higher standards of living for families. In many cases they have resulted in reductions in illiteracy, morbidity and mortality, higher levels of education and increased opportunities for employment; and increased standards of living have often gone hand in hand with increases in income. As has been seen, however, because of unanticipated outcomes and unintended effects, the assumption that

improved standards of living will lead to a higher quality of family life does not seem to have been substantiated, especially if the increasing numbers of divorces and single parent families are used as indicators. Many have argued that services provided by Governments have supplanted the functions previously discharged by families. Of course, it is also possible that in the absence of the benefits and increases in the standard of living associated with development, the divorce rates might be even higher.

The development process usually results in pressures to adopt different values and in clashes between family values and development values. Greater participation by the population and information and education programmes might diminish the distance between family and development policies.

Family cohesion and dissolution may be seen in the context of both structural-social factors and interpersonal psycho-social factors. Structural-social factors include increased access to services, employment of the female spouse and the relative level of income. Psycho-social factors are related to individual and emotional needs and occur much more often in developed than in developing countries, where family relationships are often based on survival strategies.

There are several characteristics separating modern from traditional attitudes: activism as opposed to fatalism; a low level of integration with relatives as opposed to deep ties of kinship; a preference for urban life rather than for rural life; individualism as opposed to conformity (with respect to the advice and decisions of family or village elders); a low community stratification as opposed to the traditional view, in which the community is seen as being dominated by a small élite; participation in the mass media as opposed to direct conversation; and, related to the concept of activism, the notion of limited stratification of opportunities, as opposed to the more traditional attitude, in which little importance is attached to the concept of mobility, leading to the assumption that the station to which one is born will, for the most part, be the one in which one remains. Family behaviour is influenced by modernization and the following characteristics are important: (a) control of fertility by the individual or couple rather than by forces outside the nuclear family; (b) fairly simple family and household structures; (c) division between the "family of orientation" and the "family of procreation"; (d) non-authoritarian intra-familial relationship; (e) low level of integration with kin.

The relation between industrialization and its effects on families can be identified by the proximity of the industry to labour, materials, transport, communications and markets, which frequently results in a concentration in or near urban areas. This is especially true in developing countries in the absence of a well-developed and well-distributed economic infrastructure.

In addition, there are a number of areas in which industrialization exerts pressure on the traditional family structure. For example, migration or physical movement from one locality to another diminishes the frequency and intimacy of contact among members of a family, even though contact at a distance might be facilitated through new technology by way of telephone, car etc. Then there is the class differential mobility created by industrialization; that is to say, one or more persons in the family may move rapidly upward while the others do not, thus creating discrepancies in style of life, taste, income etc. and making contacts somewhat less easy and

pleasant (on a larger scale this phenomenon may give rise to the "culture of poverty" which comes into being only under conditions of inequitable and dynamic social and economic growth). Furthermore, urban and industrial systems of agencies, facilities, procedures and organizations have undermined large corporate family groupings, since they now handle problems that used to be solved within the family network before the onset of industrialization. Lastly, industrialization also creates a value structure which recognizes achievement over birth, meaning that the individual has to make his or her own way in life. Since the individual is more likely to be able to get ahead without the help of family, the latter may not be consulted on important decisions.

Another aspect of industrialization is the tendency, especially for women and children, to be engaged in work that differs markedly from that associated with the more family-oriented forms of production. Workers may still suffer from exploitation, crowded conditions, poor lighting, inadequate ventilation and long hours. The proportion of children between the ages of 10 and 14 years on the work-force is, for example, 45 per cent in Mali, 44 per cent in Bhutan, 43 per cent in Burkina Faso,* 37 per cent in the Ivory Coast, 32 per cent in Bangladesh and 29 per cent in Haiti. The association between poverty and the need to rely upon child labour has been noted many times.

It has been pointed out that, in addition to the diminished autonomy of workers and an increased gap between high and low incomes, functional specialization has resulted in the emergence of the "housewife" role and the "loss of economic value" ascribed to housework in recognition of the high value placed on remunerated positions. Not only has the woman's status declined at home because of this phenomenon but it has also declined outside the home, since women are often obliged to take unskilled, poorly paid jobs.

Another aspect of the industrialized society is the lack of integration among class value systems. While the middle and upper classes are animated by self-direction and individual initiative, the lower classes tend to be oriented towards conformity, obedience and acceptance of the dominant value system, while retaining a certain scepticism about the relevance of the middle class value structure to their own circumstances.

Four ways have been identified in which families can affect the work process. First, the workers' cultural traditions can shape the decisions they take regarding their work and enable them to resist some of the pressures of the work-place. Secondly, there is the personal and family influence of the entrepreneurs who control the enterprise, whether it be a small store, a farm or a transnational corporation. Thirdly, the participation of several members of the same family can have a marked effect either on the work itself or on attitudes towards it, especially when a spouse becomes important to, and involved in, certain social aspects of the job. Finally, the emotional climate at home and the demands made by the family can have an important spill-over effect at the place of work.

There are also a number of other ways in which family influence may be felt. For example, family participation in the control of an organization or enterprise has a marked effect. Because of the opportunity to participate in the assessment of problems, targets or objectives, strategies, and resources

---

*Formerly the Upper Volta.

required and to share in the benefits, the values of the family and of the enterprise are much more likely than hitherto to converge. Then families may influence the processes of industrialization through the pursuit of achievement. Achievement, usually thought of in individual rather than in collective terms, may have its positive or negative aspects. Depending upon the level and quality of motivation, the former may manifest themselves in education, training, dedication and loyalty, while the latter may manifest themselves in acquisitiveness, manipulation, self-aggrandisement etc.

The related question of urbanization has strong demographic implications. Urban populations have grown at a phenomenal rate. The United Nations has estimated that in 1900 the world's urban population totalled approximately 220 million. By 1980 it had reached 1.8 billion and is expected to be 3.2 billion by the year 2000. In 1900, 6 per cent of the world's population lived in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants and in 1970 the proportion was 24 per cent. When population growth in urban areas is not due to a redrawing of the boundaries, it will be due either to a redistribution of population, that is, to in-migration, or to a natural increase in population. Growth is usually due to migration, to which a number of factors may have contributed.

In terms of "push" factors, it is postulated that adverse immediate conditions are more likely to prompt migration than the promise of better conditions elsewhere. The main factors are higher rural fertility, limited areas of cultivable land and low resources.

In terms of "pull" factors, the likelihood that potential migrants will weigh both their knowledge of present circumstances and the situation they expect to encounter in the urban area has been seen by some as lending support to the hypothesis that migration is shaped by expectations of wage differences rather than by actual differences, as well as by expectations regarding the possibilities of employment or unemployment and regarding better housing, education and health services.

In developing countries, urban slums are usually symptomatic of a process which is the reverse of that in developed countries; that is to say, urban slums are usually the newest neighbourhoods and are often in a process of constant improvement. This process is perhaps still another indicator of the extent to which workers have adopted middle-class aspirations regarding achievements and further reflect the high expectations they have of their abilities.

The temporary separation of the family or some of its members becomes the next step as the migrant seeks to become established in the town or city by obtaining a job and housing. In much of Latin America and South-East Asia the migrant is most frequently female and in much of Africa male. Studies show that male migrants are usually young and better educated than those who remain at home, while female migrants are often not so well educated as the male migrants. Separation leads to new roles and functions for each spouse. The woman may become the de facto head of the household, with much wider authority than before. Another result, of course, is the different experiences of the separated spouses, the lack of opportunity for sharing, and the consequent growing apart.

The process of periodically returning to the community of origin is an important way of maintaining ties to the family and community. There are those who have trouble keeping in touch with their village and who find themselves physically and socially cut off from the supportive environment of community and family. Thus, the migrant moving to urban areas will seek out friends from the same tribe, clan, area, ethnic or linguistic group. The establishment of social clubs is an expression of this need, and the clubs act as buffers to facilitate the process of integration.

Upon finding a job, the migrant is usually expected to send money home, often to support the education of brothers and sisters. This separation usually has a detrimental effect on communication within the family. The increasingly different experiences, personalities and interests that result from long separations can lead to greater incompatibility between spouses. Possibly depending upon the distance of the home from the city, the rest of the family will usually join the migrant in the city.

It should be clear from the foregoing that the development process has had a most profound impact, not necessarily favourable, upon every aspect of family life. Yet this is the very same development process that almost every Government has sought to encourage, promote and stimulate as a matter of highest national priority. The wide range of problems described here, which is by no means exhaustive, indicates that families, instead of being ignored by the development process, should be taken into account by all those responsible for development activities that may affect families. It is no longer enough merely to indicate that families are the basic unit of society and then to ignore the consequences that development activities may have for them.

In looking at policies and programmes, it is clear that not all policies or programmes are necessarily designed to improve the quality of life. In some cases, the family has been viewed as an instrument for achieving other objectives. Although this is not often the case with family planning programmes, it has been noted that some have sought to encourage families to have more or fewer children with little thought for the quality of family life.

It is proposed, therefore, that additional support for families should be forthcoming if:

(a) The development process seems to be having extensive and questionable influences on families;

(b) The emphasis in development activities is almost always on individuals and only rarely on families as units;

(c) Governments hasten to express their ideological commitment to families but little of this commitment is translated into policies and programmes;

(d) It is only implicitly assumed that development activities will benefit families.

In any event, sound policy formulation calls for reliable information and data on needs, trends, problems and resources.

Participation is especially important to the concept of support, since researchers may have an inadequate understanding of the requirements of social policy and policy-makers may fail to address themselves to relevant problems or may do so in too abstruse a manner, thereby diminishing the potential impact of their own work.

Three basic types of approach have emerged from the materials studied, indicating different levels of concern and resources. The first approach is to give little or no explicit attention to the needs of families. The second approach is to attenuate or prevent any negative effects on families. A third alternative is to bring about environmental changes that will enable families to enjoy a wider range of opportunities for improved living.

The question arises whether policies and programmes should be directed towards the conditions inherent in the family, namely, structure, functions, relationships, roles, stability, cohesion, poverty or dissolution, or towards the conditions encountered by families. In such cases, family problems are seen not so much in terms of personal shortcomings as in terms of structural inadequacies within society.

The study has revealed, however, that the purpose of support to families is more specific than the type of approach adopted.

Programmes should stress support of the family function, rather than acting as a substitute for it. Pluralism, or support for many different types of families, should be taken as a guiding principle. Consideration must be given to the promotion of more equitable roles and relationships between spouses and to the related issue of equal access to benefits and services.

A number of factors have been identified that limit the extent to which families can be helped. The most readily understood limitations are limited resources, whether in money, skilled or trained personnel, matériel, facilities, transportation, communication or appropriate levels of organization, a lack of reliable data or information regarding the nature or extent of the problem, and the lack of political will to act.

A number of factors make it difficult to draw any simple conclusions as to which measures are likely to have a positive or a negative outcome for families. One is that there can be unlooked-for results, as already mentioned. Secondly, no government programmes can make individual families function better. Thirdly, although legal, financial or regulatory, actions may be needed to support families whose functioning is impaired, they should not impair the functioning of other families. Fourthly, no programme will be beneficial to all families. Fifthly, the unintended negative results of programmes may at times be so extensive that they negate the positive results, even when the intended goals have been attained. Lastly, as is the case with families as a whole, not all members of the family will benefit to the same degree.

Other factors to be taken into account in the design of supportive programmes should include first, shifts in family structures, chief among these being the trend towards smaller families. This is due, among other things, to: (a) fewer extended families; (b) increases in the number of nuclear families; and (c) diminished fertility. The first and second of these vividly demonstrate the need for policy-makers to give great care to an

analysis based upon local conditions and values. Nuclear families are seen as not enjoying the advantages of extended families and not having the same network of responsibilities. Efforts to stabilize or increase a particular family type, as well as efforts that seek to encourage parents to have more or fewer children require the most careful thought: they are among the most politically sensitive issues facing Governments.

A second factor involves shifts in family functions. Functions, as has been seen, vary according to the family structure, according to the stage reached at any given time in the family life cycle, according to the extent to which they are assumed or supported by various services, and according to the extent to which household functions, especially "home-making", have depreciated because their value is not recognized or because they are not appropriately remunerated.

In any society, one of the most crucial functions is the productive function: work. It is clear that much remains to be done to the valuation of work and other functions carried out in the home. Few, if any, such activities are reflected in the national accounts.

A third factor concerns shifts in values. As old values dim, and become less certain and less appealing, others may appear that seem more modern and more relevant to present circumstances. Old values come under fire and there is pressure to adopt new ones.

One important example is individualism. With its roots in an awareness or confidence that it is possible to improve one's environment, knowledge, skills and standard of living through one's own efforts individualism may emphasize self-expression, self-actualization, self-realization, self-achievement and self-concern but it may often encompass a diminished concern for one's responsibilities and the interests or needs of others, whether in the family or in the community.

There might be said to be numerous "push" factors impelling people towards increased individualism, especially when an apparent or real lack of resources and opportunities is pushing those people away from communities and families. Such factors include the increasing distances separating them from family, community, clan, tribe, heritage and former values, and the resultant diminishing ties.

"Pull" factors might be said to include the expectation or reality of increased opportunities elsewhere, especially in education, employment and income, diminished social controls on behaviour, increased anonymity, greater chances of fulfilling one's own wishes or wants, a more modern environment and diminished economic or other responsibilities to family and community on a day-to-day basis.

Another area where values have changed is the growing equality between men and women. This has very important implications for development, and deserves close attention.

It is this very diversity that makes the identification of trends so difficult. Possibly because anyone particular circumstance may result in widely varying and contradictory outcomes, the interpretations have been varying and contradictory also. Examples of this were seen where urban-rural

migration was cited as having contributed to the weakening or dissolution of extended families in rural areas and in most cases to the establishment of nuclear families in urban areas. In some cases, though, it has also led to the establishment of extended families in urban areas. Similarly, in some cases consensual unions were seen as the best way to confront economic adversity while in others this was best done by the extended family. In short, different values, beliefs, norms and practices have resulted in many different behaviours any of which may be rational, functional and appropriate in one setting while the opposite in another setting.

B. Studies on national family policies and guidelines for the design of national and subnational programmes

The 1984-1985 work programme of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs calls for two studies on the subject of family. One is on national family policies and their relationship to the role of the family in the development process. The second is on strengthening the role of the family in the development process, with guidelines for the design of national and subnational programmes for national policy-makers and research institutions.

The object of both studies is to review current national family policies and programmes and to indicate ways and means of improving them so as to benefit the family. Through the description and analysis of policies concerning families and the programmes for assisting them, their major purposes and objectives, or their outcome, will be identified. Major problems encountered by families, that gave rise to the new or old policies or programmes or arose in conjunction with old policies or programmes will be described and analysed. The subjects or intended beneficiaries of these policies and programmes, whether families or individual family members, will be indicated. The studies will also analyse the content of the policies and specific strategies or programmes to attain their objectives, as well as the form that the policies take, that is, legislation, decrees, development plans or statements; they will identify principles or criteria to be taken into account by national planners and policy-makers and lay down guidelines for the design of national and subnational programmes.

It is expected that in the course of the study on strengthening the role of the family in the development process, which will focus for the most part on developing countries, policies and programmes will be addressed to family problems arising from the development process, with particular emphasis on industrialization, urbanization and rural development.

The outline of the study on national family policies deals with explicit and indirect policies for the family. Problems affecting families are to be identified according to their importance and to their effects on the family as a unit and on different types of family. Once the problems have been identified and classified, policies that explicitly and deliberately seek an impact on families are analysed.

C. Study on the family and development: African perspectives

African countries are having a particularly hard time in the struggle against underdevelopment. The industrialization and urbanization that go hand in hand with the development process have very specific impacts on African

society and on the family in particular. There are several aspects of urbanization, for example migration from rural to urban areas. The growth of shanty towns in urban areas, or the increase in delinquency. While some aspects of rural-urban migration might have beneficial effects on the family, for example by building a better infrastructure and thus improving access to health services or education, not all the effects are necessarily advantageous.

It must be remembered that most Africans live in rural areas and that the African economy depends to a very large extent on agriculture. In the rural sectors of Africa, the family is the unit of production, distribution and consumption and therefore every action designed to improve the living conditions of the population has to be geared towards the family.

On the other hand, social services, and especially those devoted to health and education, are mainly available in the urban areas. There is, however, one important means of imparting information and education that is widely available, and that is the mass media, which, in addition, can be a unifying factor, bringing family or community together to watch television or listen to the radio.

The rural environment provides a natural and beneficial setting for disadvantaged population groups, in which they are not considered to be outsiders but instead participate in the normal day-to-day life in accordance with their capacities. In urban areas, however, where traditional structures are weakened, or vanish altogether, such people present a problem.

The African woman, in both rural and urban areas, is dominated by the man and there is a strict sexual hierarchy. Since the family is thus the place where prejudices are traditionally experienced and transmitted, it could perhaps provide the right environment for promoting the advancement of women.

The development process cannot be considered successful if the impact on the population is not taken properly into account. There are several aspects of development that might be thought of as having negative side effects, for example industrialization and urbanization. The rapidly growing migration from rural to urban areas in the developing countries, particularly in Africa, has to be borne in mind. Its negative effects include overcrowded urban areas, rural areas deprived of their active work-force, abandonment of the elderly and handicapped in rural areas, insufficient housing in urban areas, leading to the creation of slums and shanty towns, and the rising rate of delinquency. In a family already having to cope with a different environment and changing life style, the problems of adaptation can become a heavy burden. Another negative side effect is the growing number of divorces. An interesting point here is that while civil marriages are not very common in Africa, they are nevertheless the ones that are most vulnerable in terms of separation and divorce.

In Africa, family life may be conducted along either traditional or modern lines. Traditionally, children are considered valuable members of society; ties with the real parents are rather loose, since the children live in a kind of multi-parent community, in which the whole clan or tribe takes care of them. Education is provided by different members of the group, depending on the subject taught. In modern African society, on the other hand, the formal system of education takes over from the community and children are separated from their parents once they reach school age. Health

care in either case depends very much on the availability of official health services, but even when the latter are available, it is not unusual to find a combination of traditional medical care and modern health services. Be that as it may, traditional family solidarity is being eroded by the new life styles that are being introduced.

The policies being developed to cope with the problems of modern life are to a large extent concerned with the family as a whole; health policies, for example, are devoted to maternal and child care, social security for the family etc., but much remains to be done. Adequate emphasis on social development is, indeed, essential if the side effects of economic development, leading to a disintegration of society and to conflicts that destroy traditional social patterns without providing any alternative, are to be averted.

D. Other internal studies

1. Study on the family and development in sub-Saharan Africa

A study on the family and development in sub-Saharan Africa was prepared for the Centre by Constantina Safilios-Rothschild. In the first chapter, on the definition of "family", the author holds that "the concept of household cannot be consistently and clearly distinguished from the concept of the family mainly because of the frequent lack of 'boundedness' of nuclear families and spatial separation of their members". She considers it therefore more appropriate "to conceptualize the 'family' in sub-Saharan Africa not as a monolithic institution but rather as an organizational unit for individuals with very different roles, privileges, rewards, options and obligations according to their age, sex and productive roles ... When, however, such a broad definition of family is adopted, it is difficult to distinguish between the concept of the household and the concept of the family and within the African context the former may be preferable."

The author then identifies some characteristics that are universally applicable to families in the sub-Saharan region, namely, "a certain degree of institionalization" of a more or less long-term social, economic and psychological commitment and mutual responsibility between family members; and a relationship between family members that is either sexual or is based on a "parent-child bond".

The author raises the question whether:

> "divorce [is] an unquestionably undesirable change because it breaks down commitment and mutual responsibility between family members? But what if remarriage is very high, occurring shortly after divorce, and divorce is not stigmatized, painful or expensive? Is polygyny an undesirable impact on development when its incidence increases with increased agricultural productivity and household income brought about by development programs? And more important, since the family cannot be viewed as a monolithic institution but rather as an organizational unit for individuals, can we assess the impact of development on the family without assessing its impact on different family members? Different family members may have conflicting interests and therefore, may be differentially affected by development."

Considering the shift in development philosophy the author maintains that "equity has not yet entered the family/household" and inequities between men and women between generations have not been dealt with. The author also notes that there is "evidence of unequal distribution of resources between family members in terms of income, food, health care, attention, access to education", and that the inequality becomes more pronounced when resources are scarce. She goes on to point out that development is only indirectly aimed at families through nutritional, health, and educational programmes and there is seldom any attempt to intervene directly in family structure or dynamics.

In the examination of family households, a family cycle conceptual framework is considered particularly relevant in sub-Saharan countries "but it must be considerably modified because widowhood, divorce and polygyny are widespread phenomena", since "men and women have distinctly different life cycles and experience different stages of the family cycle at different ages and with very different consequences."

In the view of the author, it is "very important to examine the impact of development during the widowhood stage as well as to spell out the policy implications for development resulting from the needs and potential of widows in rural areas in Africa." In addition, "de facto female-headed households must be examined as a distinct stage of the family cycle during which adult males migrate and are in varying degrees still involved in family decision-making and economic support".

Urbanization is stated to be "related to a freer choice of marital partners by men and women and less control of this decision by parents".

The author also looks at the impact of migration from rural to urban areas and international migration. She considers migration and the emergence and rising numbers of households headed de facto by females to be the result of an imbalance in development and perceived employment opportunities between rural and urban areas and different sub-Saharan countries. She goes on to note that such households are probably "in general in a better social and economic situation than other female-headed households to the extent that they receive remittances from absent husbands and that children can see their fathers for a month or more every year". The author points to the fact that the absence of the father "may be differently experienced by children in areas in which most fathers are semi-permanently or intermittently absent or in places such as some rural areas in Ghana, in which 40 per cent of the children are taken care of by persons other than the mother and where fostering of children is very common, this differing from the Western context".

After dealing with the effects of modernized agriculture, the author concludes that intensive agricultural projects ... tend to weaken the family or household unit by "creating potential for marital conflict over labor contributions and economic returns; by unbalancing the existing division of labor by overburdening women, thus, increasing the immediate labor utility of children so as to make a large number of children indispensable; and by making polygyny attractive and palatable to women as a relief from overwork". There is, she notes, considerable evidence "that the introduction of cash crops cultivation, mainly a prerogative of men, has often seriously undermined women's economic autonomy and rendered them dependent on husbands and children".

The author looks at family values and finds that these sometimes "clash with development values and goals, especially among the poor.... Family planning and birth control, for example, as a development value and goal representing long-term overall societal improvement almost always clash with the short-term survival strategies of rural families below the poverty level." In this respect she holds that "full utilization of children's labor appears to be a more rational survival strategy for households as long as development does not bring about structural changes that provide more and better paid employment for young people with primary school education or does not alleviate women's workload by bringing water near or by making food processing appropriate technology widely available".

Looking at the reasons behind the increase in the number of households headed by females, the author states that they lie in the higher rates of rural-urban migration, the big age differences between spouses, which lead to high rates of widowhood, and the high divorce rates. Widowhood and divorce nowadays result more often in a household headed by a female as opposed to remarriage than used to be the case because "traditional customs according to which widows were married to the deceased spouse's male relatives or were integrated into his kin are breaking down".

With regard to interventions and programmes for raising household income and alleviating poverty, the author advocates provisions that would ensure that "both husband's and wife's incomes are increased in order not to create power imbalances in the family through wives' economic dependency and in order to satisfy different household needs".

The author also argues that inequalities within the household represent "collective judgements by household and community members as to who are the vitally important members whose survival and betterment are crucial to the household". She makes the further point that development programmes and projects must also take into consideration the fact that women are frequently responsible for children and other family members even when their husbands are supposed to be sending remittances to them, and that wives' incomes are essential for family survival and welfare, especially among the poor. Development planning and programmes in sub-Saharan Africa must, she emphasizes, "shed western biases and preferences"; they must accept the reality that family or household members of different sexes and generations frequently have conflicting interests and goals. It is, therefore, "essential for development not to view the family/household as an undifferentiated unit and to attempt to improve the incomes and life chances of individuals in a balanced fashion that will help diminish rather than accentuate antagonisms and inequalities".

As the development process in Africa has also some negative side-effects on the population and on the family, one has to question the present understanding of development. As long as development is expressed in statistical terms, it is difficult in quantitative analysis to assess its real impact. Therefore it seems important to judge development by other criteria. If the goal for development in Africa is simply economic development, it will lead to the adoption of patterns obtaining in industrialized countries without taking into account the peculiarities of African society, which in turn may lead to a loss of socio-cultural identity. Economic development should always be seen in relation to social development and it should serve to solve social problems.

The author concludes that, since the African family is at the centre of society and acts as the main unit for production and reproduction or, in short, as the support of society, its characteristics and values must be taken into account in the design of development programmes.

2. Study on the family and the development process in Africa

A study dealing with the family and the development process in Africa as a whole was prepared for the Centre by D. Kayongo-Male and P. Onyango. It considers, first, how the basic needs of the family have been met and, secondly, how special categories within the family have been approached. The authors analyse the interrelations between the family and the development process in Africa from the point of view of employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, social welfare, traditional approaches to women and national development and traditional approaches to children's needs.

The authors describe how organized social welfare services in Africa have developed in response to the pressing problems created by the rapid social change that has been penetrating the continent. It was, they note, soon realized that "the welfare of the family in this region could no longer be left in the hands of the extended family system. The traditional mechanisms for coping proved not only ineffective but at times inappropriate for the social and economic demands facing the family". As they point out: "Although most social policies in Africa advocate emphatically preventive and developmental kinds of social welfare programmes for families, in practice, remedial social welfare programmes are provided". In addition, "while most family needs are not divided into departments or organizations, one finds that most delivery systems of these services are divided into too many sections, often working independent of each other". This leads not only to an overlap of these services but sometimes to unnecessary competition, which in turn leads to programmes being imposed on families. The authors feel that "since the problems affecting the families are not neatly divided into problem categories, it would be realistic to deploy the package approach to handling them. Besides, the family should be the focus and any problem affecting one sector of the family, for example, the children or women, should be seen and treated as a family problem rather than starting programmes for special family members."

In relation to women and national development, the authors state that "government approaches in Africa have tended to vacillate between the relative neglect of women and an over-emphasis on the role of women in effecting social change, both of which undermine the potential role of women in linking their families with national development". In agricultural policies, "women were ignored in the extension services, even though they are the major food producers on the continent ... the farm was not seen as a family enterprise in the sense of the nuclear family managing and benefiting from it, but was more often an extended family enterprise, which in patrilineal systems meant the lack of female authority over farming decisions". In terms of employment, the authors note that "most African Governments implicitly support the notion of jobs for the husband first, and, for the wife, only when most husbands are employed". This leads to a conflicting situation, in which "women work to improve the welfare of their families, yet their entrance into formal employment, a part of growing societal modernization, is not assisted by national policies". While these areas tend to neglect the role of women, other areas exclude the man from counselling and support, thereby creating

problems for the family and lack of communication between spouses, as for example in the field of health care or family planning, where services are geared solely towards women.

The authors describe future alternatives for increasing the interrelations between the family and development processes and criticize the misuse of participation as a concept for social and economic development, noting that it has become "a political and academic slogan rather than a reality" in development. They advocate putting emphasis on programmes that "seem to mobilize families to recognise their needs" rather than on planners who recognize family needs.

3. Study on the relationship between the development process and the family in Qatar

Another study, prepared for the Centre by Levon Melikian, looks at the relationship between the development process and the family in Qatar. The author identifies the tribe, the clan and the family, as the three levels of the kinship system, which shapes "almost all the individual and group patterns of behaviour and demands the primary loyalty of its members". He notes that marriages in Qatar are "in general arranged (and) ... occur between two families rather than two individuals". Preference is given to marriages contracted within the extended family, mainly to the father's mother's daughter, next within the lineage, and then within the tribe".

The author looks at family functions and relationships and finds that "children in the nuclear family are now brought up ... by two adults rather than a large number of relatives ... Fathers have become less dependent financially upon their [own] fathers ... (and) they have become more responsible for meeting the social, material, and psychological needs of their wife and children."

With regard to birth control, he finds that "among labourers and those with an elementary education 45 per cent believe in birth control while among university students 82 per cent share this belief".

The author notes that the authority structure has changed: "Whereas every member of the family was expected to obey the father ... findings seem to indicate a clear improvement in the status of the mother and her position in the obedience hierarchy. Improvement in the oldest son's position could also be due to his better education." He also notes that a more egalitarian situation between father and mother seems to be emerging.

He finds that the changes have not adversely affected the stability and cohesion of the family, and that the gap between the generations has not resulted in any serious overt conflict. Both fathers and sons have retained their traditional role, each realizing "that both generations still need each other for the sake of survival". The father finds himself depending on his educated son to meet the new environmental demands and tasks for which he is not equipped. "In turn, the son realizes that he needs his father's [family or clan] support and influence in order to be able to avail himself of the new opportunities for self-fulfilment which his new society now offers ... As long as this interdependence between the generations remains, the family will not lose its cohesion and integration."

With regard to education, he notes that "the majlis, or special area in the house where the adult males gathered in the evening to discuss the affairs of the family or to entertain their friends has lost its informal role in the socialization of the child ... the school has taken over the functions of the majlis and has provided the child with the opportunity to mix with other children from different backgrounds. Although some parents try to discourage their children from developing such friendships, the school has by its very nature become a 'melting pot' that is essential for the development of a modern State."

4. Study on the impact of the development process on the Indian family

The impact of development on the Indian family was studied in a paper prepared for the Centre by Leela Gulati. The author states that, contrary to popular belief, the average family in India has remained remarkably small, at close to five members in both rural and urban areas practically since the turn of the century. Similarly, the prevalence of the joint family in India in the past and its gradual break-up in recent years do not find substantial support from the Census data.

An important factor to which the author draws attention is the increasing age at marriage: "The practice of early marriage has declined considerably though it cannot be said to have altogether disappeared." Legislative action has raised the marriage age for girls to 18. "However, enforcement of legislation is not very easy, particularly when by either by law or custom there exists virtually no practice for the registration of marriage." The author also observes declining rates of fertility and mortality and emphasizes the "increasing availability of the option to control human fertility", but notes that families in urban areas have a better chance of controlling the fertility than they do in rural areas because the means of doing so are more accessible.

The author gives particular attention to the State of Kerala, which is characterized by the highest population density and literacy rate, the lowest mortality rates, the highest expectation of life and the largest percentage of deliveries effected under institutional care. According to the Report on the Population Census of 1931, one third of the families in Kerala lived under a fully matriarchal system, and another third lived under a mixed system combining patriarchal and matriarchal features.

With regard to employment, the author observes "that women were engaged in paid work even before they got married. They started work as children, supplementing their parent's income and kept working after marriage, with minimum breaks for delivery of children, to supplement the income of their own families."

Parents, it is noted, continue to arrange the marriage of their children, however modest the family's economic and social background may be, and regardless of religion:

> "The main considerations that go into the choice of a boy are religion, caste, possible dowry, economic position of the family, and the education and employment prospects of the boy himself." The custom of giving a dowry seems to have been changing in recent years. It was not commonly practised in the past, and the amounts involved were small.

In recent years, however, and particularly since the late 1960s, the custom has begun to spread and, where it already existed, it has "escalated considerably".

The author points out the importance of children, stating that "a new bride is expected to bring forth a child in the shortest possible time after marriage. Her most important function and contribution continue to be to produce children, preferably sons." Given, however, this general commitment to having children, there has been a change with respect to the number of children couples are content to have. Moreover, sons are considered more essential than daughters. With virtually no system of social security in the country, the care of old people is probably going to become a major problem for families in the future. If only the sons can be relied upon for this purpose, the preference for male children is bound to be reinforced.

With regard to the interrelationship between the development process and families the author feels that "broadly, the impacts of development in India on the family, particularly among the low-income groups, can be said to be both positive as well as negative. Appropriate policy implications can be drawn on the basis of the judgement formed on what aspects of the family need to be promoted." On the positive side, the author cites the later marriage age, the reduction in the number of children, increased access to trained medical care and education for women as well as men, and the increasing participation of women in paid work. Negative factors include the possibility that the increase in the number of urban migrants who leave their families behind might lead to an increasing breakdown of the family as an institution. Another more immediately serious problem is posed by the spread of the custom of giving a dowry.

Future prospects for the Indian family, rural or urban, are not clearly indicated, but appropriate policy action at various levels might help to sustain the family, enabling it to "weather the storms ahead much more confidently than if things are left" as they are.

5. Study on the high instability of the family in the development process

A study on family stability as it is affected by development was prepared for UNIDO by Laszlo Cseh-Szombathy. The author notes that the twentieth century "is characterized by an unprecendented increase in the dissolution of the families in Europe and North America". Divorce rates in the 1970s became two or three times higher than they had been in the 1930s in most countries and the increase was even higher where family law had formerly restricted the possibility of legal dissolution.

The author states that the steady increase of national income in European and North American countries has made it possible for the great majority of the people to achieve a standard of living that had hitherto been available to the privileged only. The problem now is one of choosing among many possibilities, instead of having to make both ends meet.

Examining the role of the family in the twentieth century, the author notes that "while most ... other functions of the family have been shared or taken over by specialized agencies of society, the fulfilment of emotional needs, the assurances of intimate relations, were primarily expected from the family contacts". In the past, he adds, objective criteria were available

which made it possible to guess whether a man would be a good provider or a woman a good housewife; now it is much more difficult to say whether a person will be able to satisfy someone's emotional needs, especially when people themselves are not fully aware of those needs. The author considers emotions to be "much more inconsistent than economic relations".

The author also looks at the changing situation of women and notes that "the widespread economic activity of women provides the opportunity for divorced women to organize an independent life for themselves".

In the chapter on urbanization and new patterns of family life, the author discusses the traditional role of families, observing that "a complex network of role obligations and expectations defined the behaviour of ... individuals. The marital relation was only one among ... many and the marital roles had no predominance in the family structure." The author concentrates on "instability due to the personal decision of the family members".

In comparing the situation of families in urban and rural areas, the author notes that "urban families ... are in constant interaction with the outside world, which has expectations regarding their behaviour". She notes that such expectations often conflict with those derived from the role of the family. Looking at the situation of rural families, she points out that "inside the villages production, consumption, leisure and norms have undergone a great transformation which broke up the joint families, decreased the influence of kinship, segregated the nuclear family but made it more open to the external influences".

On the generation gap between youth and parents, the author points to a trend that took place in the 1960s, in which "the example of the devitalized parental family life and the observation of the endeavour of the parents to keep the semblance of a happy family despite the estrangement incite ... youth to try new ways to develop their heterosexual relations".

The trend towards cohabitation without marriage in European countries is considered, and the view expressed that "there seems to be not much difference in the functioning of the unmarried unions compared to the married ones".

The author looks at welfare systems and their impact on family stability and refers to studies of family instability, in which the conclusion is unanimous that families at the bottom of the economic ladder "are the ones most exposed to dissolution. It would be erroneous to explain this correlation only by the lack of money ... other factors are also operating, like low educational level, high areal mobility, bad housing conditions etc."

With regard to the elderly, the author states that "because of the mortality of ... past centuries, only a small minority of the cohorts survived until the age when they needed support and care, and generally for a short period". Now more than 70 per cent of the cohorts live to be 60 and then they can expect to live for about a further 20 years. The aged should, he points out, receive support from society, but he stresses the fact that the family still has an important role to play in the life of the elderly and that it is primarily "emotional support which is expected from one's children and relatives, and in this domain there is little possibility to replace the family".

Dealing with the influence of family instability on social development, the author discusses marital conflicts and expresses the view that divorce not only brings and end to a disturbing situation but opens the way for "new trials", which in most cases are successful and enable those concerned to participate more fully in social life. The immediate consequences of the dissolution of the family are, however, undeniably wasteful for society. Considering the impact of divorce on the labour force, the author maintains that "the economic activity of men is less influenced, but there are important changes in the behaviour of ... divorced women. In many countries the activity rate of married women who have small children is low ... after divorce the alimony is generally insufficient to keep up the former level of living, even if the alimony is regularly paid" and therefore the divorced woman must supplement her income by taking up some kind of gainful employment or other earning activity, in which her bargaining power is generally low. The author stresses that while aid provided by the social welfare system is not a cause of family instability, "it can put a considerable burden on the budget of the welfare agencies".

The author goes on to discuss the possiblity for society to influence the instability of the family, and considers the impact of legislation on social behaviour. He observes that the upswing in the frequency of divorce started before the more liberal divorce laws were enacted; easier divorce procedures were enforced in some States because "the incapacity of the courts to deal with the growing number of petitions under the old regulations".

6. Study on the USSR: the family in socialist society and its role in the process of development

The study entitled "USSR: the family in socialist society and its role in the process of development" was prepared for the Centre by Alexandra Biyukova. The author stresses the difference between the status of women in pre-revolutionary Russia and after the revolution. "The young Soviet State tried to exert a positive influence on conjugal-family relations by supporting in them the new, socialist elements: the equality and mutual respect of the spouses, the mutual assistance of members of the family in economic and spiritual life, the preservation and development of the moral traditions of the poletariat and handing them down to the young generation." This influence was exerted first of all through legislation. All the laws asserted the principle of monogamy, the voluntary nature of marriage, the freedom of marriage and divorce, the equality of spouses in respect of property and relations within the family, the equality of children born in and out of wedlock, the obligation to give material assistance to members of the family who were unable to work, and the civic nature of marriage and divorce.

The author also draws attention to a new stage in the development of the Soviet family, connected with the industrialization of the family, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution and the solution of the nationalities question. She pays great attention to the role of women in society and in the family and notes that the status of the family in modern Soviet society is determined by a number of factors, the most decisive among them being the high social activity of women. At present, she states, about 93 per cent of all able-bodied women aged from 16 to 55 years are either working or studying. This affects the development of society and, consequently, the family too, because of the increased contribution by women to the growth of material and spiritual wealth. These circumstances have

brought about a growth of women's role in the family. She has become a provider along with the man, and this has meant a radical change in the approach to the problem of who is to be head of the family and manager of the family budget. The demands made by women on their marriage partners have increased. Some household chores, previously considered to be purely female, are now being performed by husbands. The role of the psychological and moral factors in the stability of the family has thereby been increased.

In relation to urbanization, the author states that "urbanization and the resultant movement of huge masses of the population from villages and small towns to big industrial centres is having a tangible influence on the way of life of the family ... On the whole, urbanization and the growth in the mobility of the population exert a contradictory influence on the behaviour of people [and] on relations between the sexes, imparting their own character and rhythm to social processes and relations, including family relations. This is connected first of all with the increasing nervous and psychic load on man, which, in turn, is fertile soil for conflict situations."

The author describes the composition and structure of the family in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and states that "youths and girls choose their partners and marry proceeding mostly from feelings of mutual love, friendship and attraction, shared interests and views" ... and "that the new family ... is characterized by a more flexible distribution of duties, by a more democratic nature of relations in the family".

The author also refers to the causes, motives and conditions underlying the disintegration of the family:

> "Under socialism divorce plays a dual role in respect of marriage. It can serve as a means of morally elevating matrimony, of asserting equality between man and woman if it is directed against vestiges of the past in conjugal relations, against the exploitation and moral denigration of one of the spouses." On the other hand, she states, "divorce can become a sort of antipode of marriage if it is a result of these vestiges, of the moral immaturity of the spouses, of the rejection by them in their behaviour of what determines the social need of instituting conjugal relations: mutual obligations, duty, responsibility for children ... Young women are especially active in filing for divorce. Among women filing for divorce two thirds are under 25, while among men it is under 30."

The author emphasizes that the most important duty of the Soviet family is to raise the growing generation and to develop its physical and spiritual potential. The State and society give every assistance to the family in educating children. The network of kindergartens, nurseries, schools and children's pre-school institutions is being further expanded. The Soviet state, she states, is interested in a strong family and satisfaction with the marriage on the part of each of the spouses because, within the norms of socialist morality, the happiness of the individual is one of the principal aims of the State's social policy.

III. ACTIVITIES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

The Organization of American States adopted at its seventh plenary session, on 18 November 1983, a resolution entitled "The family in the present process of change", in which it drew attention to the necessity of reviewing the role assigned to the members of the family in society, with equal rights and duties. It urged Governments to formulate overall national policies on the family that would incorporate elements linked to the realities of the family situation. It also asked for research and planning on education issues, to be broadened, emphasizing aspects of the family and, within it, the role of women, and for laws on the family to be adjusted to the situation in each country. The Organization of American States has also adopted a Declaration on the Rights of the Family.

Inter-Parliamentary Union

The 71st Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union unanimously adopted on 7 April 1984 a resolution on the role of parliamentarians in the solution of population problems within the overall context of resources and development. Inter alia, the Conference urged all nations, and in particular developing countries, to adopt an integrated approach to development and population problems, and to accord high priority to the formulation of policies and effective implementation of programmes aimed at comprehensive family health and welfare. It also called upon Governments to ensure that all individuals were free to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children by providing the family-planning information and services.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Centro Internazionale Studi Famiglia

The Centro Internazionale Studi Famiglia convened an International Congress on the Family and Drugs, attended by 480 participants from 28 different countries. For information on the outcome of the Congress, please contact the Centro at Via Monte Rosa 21, 20149 Milano, Italy. On the same occasion the Centro also celebrated the tenth anniversary of its foundation.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has published a report on the human right to family planning. This report represents the culmination of the extensive work undertaken by an independent working group convened by the Federation to explore ways and means to enhance the world-wide commitment to family planning as a basic human right.

Sections I-IV of the report examine the major issues related to the right to family planning and make recommendations to facilitate its promotion and exercise. The final section presents specific strategies which can be followed by the Federation and its member family planning associations, as well as by Governments, other organizations and individuals engaged in family planning work. These strategies include ways of increasing people's knowledge of their right to family planning, of generating societal support for, and political commitment to, this right, and of using existing legal rights and remedies to ensure that the right is exercised.

International Social Security Association

Family policy is a matter of continuing concern to the International Social Security Association, since family benefits are considered as one of the main branches of social security. The Permanent Committee on Family Allowances is one of the 10 major technical committees of the Association. The items that have been adopted for consideration by the Committee during the triennium 1984-1986 deal respectively with "family benefits for one-parent families" and "the evolution and the financing of family benefits in the context of the economic crisis" - two issues of topical interest to social security agencies in many countries.

Social security measures that focus on or affect the family unit and its members are by no means limited to family benefits. Measures aimed at improving the well-being of the family and strengthening family functioning may actually be found in all branches of social security, as was stressed during the Association's European Regional Meeting on Social Security and Family Policy, which took place at Budapest in April 1982.

The various aspects of the relationship between social security and family policy will continue to be considered in meetings and studies of the Association. Thus, the study group on rehabilitation - one of the permanent technical bodies of the Association - has put the question of "the rehabilitation of disabled children and the role of the family" on its agenda for the period 1984-1986. The ways in which social security measures could help the family to play its role more effectively vis-à-vis its handicapped members are among the issues to be discussed.

International Union of Family Organizations

The International Union of Family Organizations held a number of meetings in the period October 1983-May 1984. The subjects of these meetings were"Families and communication", "The role of play in child development", and "Young people's aspirations with regard to work and the families' contributions in response to these aspirations". A meeting on "Social change and family policies" will be convened at Melbourne in August 1984. In December, the Union's World Conference will take place at New Delhi, when it will deal with the subject of "The families in the cities".

Notes

1/ Report of the World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

2/ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.76.IV.1), chap. II, sect. A.

3/ Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I, sect. A.

4/ See Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

5/ A/CONF.116/PC/19, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III.

Annex

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1983/23 ON THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/48 of 14 December 1978 on world social development, 34/59 of 29 November 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and 34/152 of 17 December 1979 and 37/54 of 3 December 1982 on the world social situation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Having considered the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation,

Taking note of chapter II of the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation dealing with the family, in which is quoted article 4 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, where it is stated that the family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the institution of the family takes many forms and is undergoing important transformations in the process of development,

Concerned that the changes have an impact on the social fabric and the solidarity network, and that ways and means, therefore, need to be evolved to analyse those changes and take them into consideration in social policies,

Taking into account article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which deals with the rights and responsibilities of women and men in marriage and family matters,

Stressing the fact that the relevant organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system should give due attention to the role of the family in the development process,

1. Invites Member States to expand their efforts at the national and community levels to consider, examine, identify and evaluate the needs of families and the ways in which those needs may be more effectively met;

2. Calls upon Members States to promote economic and social progress through the formulation and implementation of measures adressed to the welfare of the family as a whole, in order to achieve goals and objectives within the framework of national priorities and interests and the development process;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to enhance awareness among decision makers and the public of the problems and needs of the family, as well as effective ways of meeting those needs;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to continue studies and field-oriented activities, within the limits of available resources, aimed at enhancing the role of the family in development;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to study the data available in the reports and action plans developed in the course of the recent United Nations activities such as the International Year of the Child and the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, as well as the World Assembly on Aging, the International Year of Disabled Persons and others, taking into account the need to strengthen policies for the welfare of the entire society;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to study further the impact of development on the family as a fundamental unit of society and to submit a progress report to the Council at its first regular session of 1985, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session, in consultation with the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, containing an analysis of policies influencing the role and nature of the family and its members in the context of development and, in particular, an examination of the changing forms and roles of families.

14th Plenary Meeting
26 May 1983

Bibliography

Abbas, E. R. D. Population and family education in integrated rural development. In Economic Commission for Africa. Final report of the National Seminar on Population and Development in the United Republic of Tanzania, Arusha, 17-24 February 1980, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1980.

Abernathy, Thomas J. Jr. Selected aspects of Canadian family policy: their formulation, implementation and effects. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 9, July-December 1979.

Adick, Christel. An interdisciplinary approach to population dynamics and family planning. Dritte Welt (Meisenheim, Federal Republic of Germany) 6:3/4, 1978.

Aldous, Joan. Second guessing the experts: thoughts on family agendas for the eighties. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1981.

_____ The intermingling of governmental policy, social structure, and public values: the case of the changing family. In N. F. Demerath, ed. Social policy and sociology: proceedings of a conference on policy research and graduate training. New York, Seminar Press, 1975.

_____ Urbanization, the extended family, and kinship ties in West Africa. Social forces (Chapel Hill) v. 41, 1962.

Allen, Catherine M. Defining the family for post-industrial public policy. In David Snyder, ed. The family in post-industrial America. Some fundamental perceptions for public policy development. AAAS Selected Symposium 32. Boulder, Westview Press for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1979.

Allman, James. Sexual unions in rural Haiti. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 10, January-June 1980.

Altman, Stan. Performance monitoring systems for public managers. Public administration review (Washington, D.C.) January/February 1979.

Angel, Ronald and Marta Tienda. Determinants of extended household structure: cultural pattern or economic need? American journal of sociology (Chicago) 87:6.

Aronoff, Joel and William D. Crano. A re-examination of the cross-cultural principles of task segregation and sex role differentiation in the family. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 40, February 1975.

As cohabitation gains wider social acceptance, the number of unmarried couples increases. Family planning perspectives (New York) 14:4, July/August 1982.

Aspen Institute. Papers presented at the Aspen Institute/Islamic Republic of Iran Workshop on Modernization and Cultural Change: The Family. Gajerek, Islamic Republic of Iran, 27 May-2 June 1978.

Autry, James A. Private industry and the family. Official preceedings of the 108th Social Welfare Forum, National Conference on Social Welfare, 7-10 June, 1981.

Bahr, Stephen J. Welfare and marital dissolution: a reply. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1981.

Baker, Tanya and Mary Bird. Urbanization and the position of women. Sociological review (Keele, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) 8:1:99-121, 1959.

Balbo, Laura. The servicing work of women and the capitalist state. Political power and social theory, v. 3, 1982.

Ballou, Jacqueline. Work incentive politics: an evaluation of their effects on welfare women's choice. Journal of sociology and social welfare (West Hartford, Connecticut) 4:6.

Balswick, Jack O. and C. Paschalis. The effects of urbanization upon household structures in Cyprus. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) 4:1, 1974.

Bane, M. J. Here to stay. New York, Basic Books, 1976.

Basham, Richard and David DeGroot. Current approaches to the anthropology of urban and complex societies. American anthropologist (Washington, D.C.) 79:2, 1977.

Batley, R. Access to urban services: studies of squatter settlement improvement in Lima and Caracas. Joint Centre for Regional, Urban and Local Government Studies. Birmingham, University of Birmingham, 1980.

Becker, H. and R. Hill. Marriage and the family. New York, D.C. Heath, 1942.

Beckett, Joyce O. and Audrey D. Smith. Work and family roles: egalitarian marriage in black and white families. Social service review (Chicago) June 1981.

Bekombo, Manga. La société familiale dwala. Thèse de 3ème Cycle. Paris, University of Paris/Norterre, 1969.

_____ Vie familiale et délinquance juvénile en Afrique Noire. Paris, International Federation for Parent Education, 1968.

Bell, G. Strategies for human settlement: habitat and environment. Honolulu, Hawaii, East-West Center, 1976.

Bell, N. W. and E. F. Vogel. A modern introduction to the family. New York, The Free Press, 1968.

Bengtson, Vern L. Generation and family effects in value socialization. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 40, June 1975.

Berardo, Felix M., ed. Editorial comment: special issue on family research. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1978.

Beyer, Mary Alice and Robert N. Whitehurst. Value changes with length of marriage: some correlates of consonance and dissonance. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 6, spring 1976.

Bibbal, Jean-Marie. Citadins et villageois dans la ville Africaine: L'exemple d'l'Abidjan. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble et Francois Masfero, 1974.

Binet, Jacques. Conditions des femmes dans la region cacaoyère du Cameroun. Cahiers Internationaux de sociologie (Paris) v. 16, January-June 1956.

Bishop, J. H. Jobs, cash transfers, and marital instability: a review and synthesis of the evidence. Reprint no. 397. Madison, University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, 1980.

Blood, Robert O. Jr. Impact of urbanization on American family structure and functioning. Sociology and social research (Los Angeles) 49:1, 1964.

Bohen, Halcyone H. and Anamaria Viveros-Long. Balancing jobs and family life. Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1981.

Booth, Alan and John N. Edwards. Crowding and family relations. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 41, April 1976.

Boserup, Ester. Women's role in economic development. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1971.

Bourque, Susan C. and Kay B. Warren. Campesinas and Comuneras: subordination in the Sierra. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1976.

Brown, George W., Máire Ní Bhrolcháin and Tirril Harris. Social class and psychiatric disturbance among women in an urban population. Sociology (London) v. 9, 1975.

Bulato, R. A. On the nature of the transition in the value of children. Honolulu, Hawaii, East-West Center, 1979.

Burch, Thomas K. The size and structure of families: a comparative analysis of census data. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) 32:3, June 1967.

Buvinic, Youssef. Female headed household: the ignored factor in development planning. Washington, D.C., International Centre for Research on Family, 1978.

Caldwell, John C. African rural-urban migration: the movement to Ghana's towns. London, C. Hurst and Company, 1969.

_____ Fertility and the household economy in Nigeria. Journal of comparative family studies (Calgary, Canada) 7:2, summer 1976.

_____ Population growth and family change in Africa: the new urban elite in Ghana. London, Hurst, 1977.

_____ Population growth - socio-economic change in West Africa. New York, Columbia University Press, 1975.

Campbell, A., P. E. Converse and W. L. Rogers. The quality of American life. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1976.

Canadian Council on Social Development. Proceedings of the Conference on Family Policy, Ottawa, 24-26 April 1977.

Caplovitz, D. Making ends meet: how families cope with inflation and recession. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia) 456:88-98, July 1981.

Carrier, John and Ian Kendall. Social policy and social change - explanations of the development of social policy. Journal of social policy (London) 2:3.

Cass, Bettina, Carol Keens and Jerry Moller. Family policy Halloween. Family allowances: trick or treat? Australian quarterly (Sydney) 53:1, autumn 1981.

Castillo, G. T. The changing role of women in rural societies: a summary of trends and issues. Seminar report. New York, Agricultural Development Council, February 1977.

Chambers, Robert. Managing rural development: ideas and experience from East Africa. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1974.

Chaney, Lewis. Family, migration and the decline of smallholder agriculture. Washington, D.C., USAID, Office of Family in Development, October 1980.

Charbit, Yves. Union patterns and family structure in Guadeloupe and Martinique. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 10, January-June 1980.

Cherlin, A. J. Marriage, divorce, remarriage: social trends in the United States. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1981.

Christensen, Harold T. Development of the family field of study. In Harold T. Christensen, ed. Handbook of marriage and the family. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1964. pp. 1-33.

Clark, Terry Nichols, ed. Urban policy analysis: directions for future research. Urban affairs annual reviews (Beverly Hills) v. 21, 1981.

Clark, W. A. V. and Eric G. Moore. Residential mobility and public programs: current gaps between theory and practice. Journal of social issues (Ann Arbor) 38:3, 1982.

Cleveland, Harlan and Thomas W. Wilson Jr. Human growth: an essay on growth values and quality of life. Colorado, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, 1978.

Clignet, Remi. Quelques remarques sur le rôle des femmes africaines en milieu urbain: Le cas du Cameroun. Canadian journal of African studies (Ottawa) 6:2, 1972.

_____ Tradition et évolution de la vie familiale en Côte-d'Ivoire. Thèse de 3ème Cycle. Paris, University of Paris, 1963.

_____ Urbanization and family structure in the Ivory Coast. Comparative studies in society and history (London) v. 8, 1965-1966.

Cole, Charles Lee, Anna L. Cole and G. Dean Dwight. Emotional maturity and marital adjustment: a decade replication. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1980.

Collins P. Decentralization and local administration for development in Tanzania. Brighton, Institute of Development Studies, 1976.

Concepción, Mercedes B. and Felipe Landa-Jocano. Demographic factors influencing the family cycle. The population debate: dimensions and perspectives. V. 2. New York, United Nations (ST/ESA/SER.A/57) Sales No. 75.XIII.5

Conklin, George H. Cultural determinants of power for women within the family: a neglected aspect of family research. Journal of comparative family studies (Calgary, Canada) 10:1, 1979.

_____ The extended family as an independent factor in social change: a case from India. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1974.

_____ The family formation process in India: an overview. Journal of family welfare (Bombay) 14:3, March 1968.

_____ The household in urban India. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1976.

_____ Social change and the joint family: the causes of research bias. Economic and political weekly (Bombay) 6 September 1969.

Coombs, Lolagene C. and Sun Te-Hsiung. Familial values in a developing society: a decade of change in Taiwan. Social forces (Chapel Hill) 59:4, June 1981.

Craddock, Alan E. Marital problem-solving as a function of couples' marital power expectations and marital value systems. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) February 1980.

Croll, Elizabeth. The politics of marriage in contemporary China. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1981.

Cunningham, J. Barton. Conceptualizing the organizational and family relationship. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 8, July-December 1978.

Cutright, Phillips, Michael Hout and David R. Johnson. Structural determinents of fertility in Latin America: 1800-1970. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 41, June 1976.

Davis, Kingsley and Hilda Hertz Golden. Urbanization and the development of pre-industrial areas. Economic development and cultural change (Chicago) v. 3, 1954.

Demos, J. and S. Boocock. Turning points: historical and sociological essays on the family. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1978.

Dewalt, Billie R. The cattle are eating the forest. Bulletin of the atomic scientists (Chicago) 39:1, January 1983.

Digest. Czech women, burdened by their dual roles, rely on contraception, abortion to keep families small. Family planning perspectives (New York) 13:4, July/August 1981.

_____ Family planning perspectives (New York) 14:4, July/August 1982.

_____ Health care and primary education affect fertility more than income distribution. International family planning perspectives (New York) 8:3, September 1982.

Diop, A. B. L'organisation de la famille Africaine. In M. Sankale and others, eds. Dakar en devenir. Dakar, Présence Africaine, 1968.

Downs, Anthony. The impact of housing policies on family life in the United States since World War II, Daedalus (Boston) 106:2, spring 1977.

Draper, Thomas W. On the relationship between welfare and marital stability: a research note. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1981.

_____ Reply to Bahr. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1981.

Dumon, Wilfried and Joan Aldous. European and United States political contexts for family policy research. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.

East-West Center. The value of children in Asia and the United States: comparative perspectives. Papers of the East-West Population Institute. No. 32, July 1974.

Edwards, John N. and Janice M. Saunders. Coming apart: a model of the marital dissolution decision. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1981.

Eichler, Margrit. Families in Canada today. Toronto, Gage, 1983.

_____ The inadequacy of the monolithic model of the family. Canadian journal of sociology (Edmonton, Alberta) 6:3, 1981.

_____ Toward a policy for families in Canada. Paper prepared for Status of Women Canada. Ottawa, 1979.

Elder, Glen H. Jr. Approaches to social change in the family. In John Demos and Sarane Boocock, eds. Turning points. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 19[illegible]8.

Elder, Glen H. Jr. and Richard C. Rockwell. The life-course and human development: an ecological perspective. International journal of behavioural development (Amsterdam) no. 2, 1979.

Engle, J. W. Changes in male-female relationships and family life in the People's Republic of China. Research series. College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii, 1982.

Ennew, Judith. Family structure, unemployment and child labour in Jamaica. Development and change (London) v. 13, 1982.

Ericksen, Eugene P., Julia A. Ericksen and John A. Hostetler. The cultivation of the soil as a moral directive: population growth, family ties, and the maintenance of community among the old order Amish. Rural sociology (Texas) 45:1, 1980.

Ericksen, Julia A. and Gary Klein. Women's employment and changes in family structure. Sociology of work and occupations (Beverly Hills) 8:1, February 1981.

_____ Women's roles and family production among the old order Amish. Rural sociology (Texas) 46:2, 1981.

Etzioni, Amitai. The family: is it obsolete? Journal of current social issues (New York) 14:1, 1977.

_____ Introduction: policy research. International journal of comparative sociology (Auburn, Alabama) 19:1/2.

Fact sheet on the Netherlands. Social provisions for children and parents in the Netherlands. (FS-8-E-1981)

Farina, Marina Basso. Urbanization, de-urbanization and class struggle in China 1949-79. International journal of urban and regional research (London) 4:4, 1980.

Fawacett, J. T., F. S. Arnold and R. A. Bulatao. The value of children in Asia and the United States: comparative perspectives. Honolulu, Hawaii, East-West Center, 1974.

Feldman, Harold. A comparison of intentional parents and intentionally childless couples. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1981.

Feldman, Harold and Margaret Feldman. The family life cycle: some suggestions for recycling. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1975.

Ferge, Zsuzsa. The relation between paid and unpaid work of women, a source of inequality - with special reference to Hungary. Labour and society (Geneva) 1:1, 1976.

Ferriss, A. L. Indicators of change in the American family. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1970.

Find Danish families may still be stable despite drop in marriages, more divorces and illegitimacy. International family planning perspectives, 8:3, September 1982.

Firebaugh, Glenn. Structural determinants of urbanization in Asia and Latin America, 1950-1970. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 44, April 1979.

Fisher, Wesley A. and Leonid Khotin. Soviet family research. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1977.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Social impact analysis: a model and strategy for implementation in development assistance. 1981.

Forster, R. and R. Orest. Family and society. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976.

Frank, Helen. Feeling happy. Journal of family counseling (New Brunswick) spring 1976.

Frankel, Charles. The impact of changing values on the family. Social casework (New York) 57:6, June 1976.

Freed, Stanley A. and Ruth S. Freed. Urbanization and family types in a North Indian village. Southwestern journal of anthropology (Albuquerque, New Mexico) 25:4, 1969.

Furstenburgh, Frank F. Jr. Industrialization and the American family: a look backward. In John Edwards, ed. The family and change. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1969.

Gendell, Murray. The influence of family-building activity on women's rate of economic activity. Proceedings of World Population Conference 1965, v. IV. New York, United Nations.
Sales No. 55.XXXIII.10

Gendell, Murray and Hamilton Walker. The extension of family households and urbanization in Guatemala, 1964. Kennedy Institute's Center for Population Research, 1977.

Giele, J. Z. Family life and social policy. Waltham, Brandeis University Press, 1978.

Giraldo, Z. I. Public policy and the family. Lexington, D. C. Heath, 1981.

Glen, Norval D. and Charles N. Weaver. The contribution of marital happiness to global happiness. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) February 1981.

Glossop, Robert. Perspectives: research and the dilemmas of action. Prepared for the 20th Anniversary Symposium on "The Family" of the Children's Psychiatric Research Institute, 22-23 May 1980. Ottawa, Vanier Institute of the Family, 1980.

Goode, William J. A theory of role strain. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 25, summer 1960.

_____ Industrialization and family change. In B. F. Hoselitz and W. E. Moore, eds. Industrialization and society. Paris, UNESCO, 1963.

_____ The family. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1965.

_____ World revolution and family patterns. New York, Free Press, 1970.

Greenfield, Sidney M. Industrialization and the family in sociological theory. American journal of sociology (Chicago) v. 63, November 1961.

Grenseth, Erik. Work-sharing families: adaptations of pioneering families with husband and wife in part-time employment. Acta sociologica (Oslo) 18:2/3.

Grindle, M. S. Politics and policy implementation in the third world. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1980.

_____ Bureaucrats, politicians and peasants in Mexico. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1977.

Gutek, Barbara A., Charles Y. Nakamura and Veronica F. Nieva. The interdependence of work and family roles. Journal of occupational behaviour (Chichester, Sussex) v. 2, 1981.

Ham, Chris. Approaches to the study of social policy making. Policy and politics (London) 8:1, 1980.

Hammel, E. A. The family cycle in a coastal Peruvian slum and village. American anthropologist (Washington, D.C.) v. 63, 1961.

Hammel, E. A. and Charles Yarbrough. Social mobility and the durability of family ties. Journal of anthropological research (Albuquerque, New Mexico) 29:3, autumn 1973.

Hareven, T. K. Family time and industrial time. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1981.

_____ Transitions: the family and the life course in historical perspective. New York, Academic Press, 1978.

Harmon, Michael Mont. Administrative policy formulation and the public interest. Public administration review (Washington, D.C.) 29:1, September/October 1969.

Hauser, Philip M. Population policies affecting fertility: a sociological perspective on family planning programs. International Population Conference, Liege, 3, 1973. pp. 303-318.

Hays, William C. Theorists and theoretical frameworks identified by family sociologists. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) February 1977.

Heckman, Norma A., Rebecca Bryson and Jeff B. Bryson. Problems of professional couples: a content analysis. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1977.

Heintz, Peter, Thomas Held and René Levy. Family structure and society. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1975.

Heitlinger, Alena. Pro-natalist population policies in Czechoslovakia. Population studies (London) 30:1, 1976.

Heller, Peter L. and Gustavo M. Quesada. Rural familism: an interregional analysis. Rural sociology (Texas) v. 42, summer 1977.

Heller, Peter L. and others. Rural familism: interregional analysis. In R. T. Coward and W. M. Smith. The family in rural society: a handbook. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1981.

Hill, Reuben. Courtship in Puerto Rico: an institution in transition. Marriage and family living (St. Meinrad) February 1955.

Hill, Reuben and Donald A. Hansen. The identification of conceptual frameworks utilized in family study. Marriage and family living (St. Meinrad) November 1960.

Hirschmann, David. Development or underdevelopment administration? A further "deadlock". Development and change (London) v. 12, 1981.

Hogwood, Brian W. and B. Guy Peters. The dynamics of policy change: policy succession. Policy sciences (Amsterdam) 14:3, June 1982.

Hohm, Charles F. An international analysis of the effects of family allowance programs on fertility levels. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 6, spring 1976.

Holman, Thomas B. and Wesley R. Burr. Beyond the beyond: the growth of family theories in the 1970s. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1980.

Houseknecht, Sharon K. Childnessness and marital adjustment. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1979.

Howard, Alan. Households, families and friends in a Hawaiian-American Community. Honolulu, East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, 1971.

Hudson, Walter W. and Gerald J. Murphy. The non-linear relationship between marital satisfaction and stages of the family life cycle: an artifact of type I errors? Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1980.

Hughes, Diane Owen. Urban growth and family structure in medieval Genoa. Past and present: a journal of historical studies (Oxford) no. 66, February 1975.

Huntington, Suellen. Issues in women's role in economic development: critique and alternatives. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1975.

International Statistical Institute. The Haiti fertility survey 1977: a summary of findings. World fertility survey no. 31. Voorburg, Netherlands, 1981.

IUCW column: Symposium of Asian and Pacific Experts Responsible for Child and Family Welfare, New Delhi, India, 16-18 November 1981. International child welfare review (Geneva) no. 52, March 1982.

Jacobsen, Brooke R., Kenneth J. Berry and Keith F. Olson. An empirical test of the generation gap: a comparative intrafamily study. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1975.

Johnston, Bruce F. and William C. Clark. Redesigning rural development: a strategic perspective. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.

Jones, Allen P. and Mark C. Butler. A role transition approach to the stresses of organizationally induced family role disruption. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1980.

Kahl, J. Measurement of modernization: a study of values in Brazil and Mexico. Houston, Texas, University of Texas Press, 1968.

Kaldate, Sudha. Urbanization and disintegration of rural joint family. Sociological Bulletin (New Delhi) 11:1/2, 1962.

Kamerman, Sheila B. Developing a family impact statement. New York, Foundation for Child Development, 1976.

_____ Work and family in industrialized societies. Signs: journal of women in culture and society (Chicago) 4:4, 1979.

Kandiyoti, Deniz. Rural transformation in Turkey and its implications for women's status. Paper presented at the Expert Group Meeting on Research on the Status of Women, Development and Population Trends: Evaluation and Prospects. Paris, UNESCO, 25-28 November 1980.

Kanter, Rosabeth Moss. Families, family processes, and economic life. In John Demos and Sarane Boocock, eds. Turning points. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1978.

_____ Jobs and families: impact of working roles on family life. Children today (Washington, D.C.) March-April 1978.

_____ Work and family in the United States: a critical overview and agenda for research and policy. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1977.

Kertzer, David I. The impact of urbanization on household composition: implications from an Italian parish: (1880-1910). Urban anthropology (New York) 7:1, spring 1978.

Kharchev, A. G. and M. S. Matskovskii. Changing family roles and marital instability. Problems of economics (White Plains, New York) 24:5/7, 1981.

Khatri, A. A. The adaptive extended family in India today. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1975.

Khodja, Souad. Women's work as viewed in present-day Algerian society. International labour review (Geneva) 121:4, July-August 1982.

Klein, John F. and others. Pilgrim's progress I: recent developments in family theory. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1969.

Kolenda, Pauline M. Regional differences in Indian family structure. In Robert I. Crane, ed. Regions and regionalism in South Asian studies: an exploratory study. Durham, North Carolina, Duke University Program in Comparative Studies of Southern Asia, 1967. pp. 147-228.

Korten, D.C. Community social organization in rural development. Yogyakarta, Ford Foundation, 1979.

Kurian. The family in India: a regional view. Studies in the social sciences: no. 12. Hawthorne, Mouton, 1974.

Kurukulasuriya, G. I. O. M. Welfare policies and programmes affecting children 1931-1981. Background paper. National Symposium on Changing Needs of Children, 7-10 September 1981, Colombo. Organized by the Children's Secretariat in collaboration with UNICEF.

Land, Hilary. Who cares for the family? Journal of social policy (London) 7:3, 1978.

Lantz, Herman R., Jane Keyes and Martin Schultz. The American family in the preindustrial period: from base lines in history to change. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 40, February 1975.

Lasswell, H. D., D. Larner and J. D. Montgomery. Values and development: appraising Asian experience. Cambridge, M. I. T. Press, 1977.

Lee, Gary R. Kinship in the seventies: a decade review of research and theory. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1980.

Lehman, Edward W. Sociological theory and social policy: combining theoretical and policy analysis. International journal of comparative sociology (Leiden) 19:1/2.

Leñero-Otero, Luis, ed. Beyond the nuclear family model. Beverly Hills, Sage, 1977.

Levinger, George and Oliver C. Moles, eds. Divorce and separation: conditions, causes and consequences. New York, Basic Books, 1979.

Levitan, S. A. and R. S. Belous. What's happening to the American family. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981.

Levy, M. J., Jr. and L. A. Fallers. The family: some comparative considerations. American anthropologist (Washington, D.C.) v. 61, 1959.

Lincoln, James R. Household structure and social stratification: evidence from a Latin American city. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1978.

Lindblom, Charles E. The science of "muddling through". Public administration review (Washington, D.C.) 19:2, spring 1959.

Lipman-Blumen, Jean and Jessie Bernard, eds. Sex roles and social policy: a complex social science equation. Sage studies in international sociology: v. 14. Beverly Hills, Sage, 1979.

Lipman-Blumen, Jean. The dialectic between research and social policy: the difficulties from a policy perspective. In Jean Lipman-Blumen and Jessie Bernard, eds. Sex roles and social policy. Beverly Hills, Sage, 1979.

Lobodzinska, Barbara. Married women's gainful employment and housework in contemporary Poland. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1977.

Locksley, Anne. On the effects of wives' employment on marital adjustment and companionship. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1980.

_____ Social class and marital attitudes and behaviour. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1982.

Lomnitz, Larissa Adler and Marisol Pérez Lizaur. The history of Mexican urban family. Journal of family history (Minneapolis) v. 3, 1978-79.

Low, A. Farm-household theory and rural development in Swaziland. Reading, University of Reading, Department of Agricultural Economics and Management, 1982.

Lu, Yi-Chuang. Marital roles and marriage adjustment. Sociology and social research (Los Angeles) v. 36, July-August 1952.

Lueschen, Guenther and others. Family organization, interaction and ritual: a cross-cultural study in Bulgaria, Finland, German and Ireland. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) February 1971.

Lumpkin, Katerine Du Pre. Industrialization. In Henry P. Fairchild, ed. Dictionary of sociology. Paterson, New Jersey, Littlefield, Adams, 1962.

MacDonald, John Stuart and Leatrice MacDonald. Fertility decline during rapid urbanization: the influence of class and kinship. Habitat international (Elmsford, New York) 6:3, 1982.

Mack, Delores E. Husbands and wives in Lagos: the effects of socioeconomic status on the pattern of family living. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1978.

Macklin, Eleanor D. Nontraditional family forms: a decade of research. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1980.

Mancini, Jay A. Social indicators of family life satisfaction: a comparison of husbands and wives. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 9, July-December 1979.

Marecek, Jeanne and Deborah J. Ballou. Family roles and women's mental health. Professional psychology (Washington, D.C.) 12:1, February 1981.

Mathew, Anna. Roles, responsibilities and privileges of parents and children in the rural and urban areas of Chittoor District in Andra Pradesh. Journal of comparative family studies (Calgary, Canada) 8:1, spring 1977.

Mauldin, Parker W. The determinants of fertility decline in developing countries: an overview of the available empirical evidence. International family planning perspectives (New York) 8:3, September 1982.

McCarthy, F. E. and others. Differential family characteristics as the context for women's productive activities. Study paper. Women's Section of Planning and Evaluation Section. Bangladesh, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, 1981.

Mccubbin, Hamilton I. and others. Family stress and coping: a decade review. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1980.

Mcdonald, Gerald W. Family power: the assessment of a decade of theory and research, 1970-1979. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1980.

McGinnis, T. C. and J. U. Ayres. Open family living. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1976.

Medling, James M. and Michael McCarrey. Marital adjustment over segments of the family life cycle: the issue of spouses' value similarity. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) February 1981.

Melone, Stanislas. La parenté et la terre dans la stratégie du développement. L'expérience camerounaise: étude et critique. Paris, Klincksteck, 1972.

Mickelwait, Don. Strategies for small farmer development: an empirical study of rural development projects. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1976.

Miller, Brent C. A multivariate developmental model of marital satisfaction. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1976.

Milner, Murray, Jr. Alternative forms of co-ordination. International journal of comparative sociology (Leiden) 19:1/2.

Mindel, Charles H. and Robert W. Habenstein eds. Ethnic families in America: patterns and variations. Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1981.

Minge-Kalman, Wanda. The industrial revolution and the European family: the institutionalization of "childhood" as a market for family labour. Comparative studies in society and history (London) 20:3, 1978.

Mitchell, Robert Edward. Changes in fertility rates and family size in response to changes in age at marriage, the trend away from arranged marriages, and increasing urbanization. Population studies (London) 25:3, 1971.

Moen, Phyllis. Family impacts of the 1975 recession: duration of unemployment. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.

Mogey, John. Family and community in urban-industrial societies. In H. T. Christensen, ed. Handbook of marriage and the family. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1964.

Mogey, John M. Research on the family: the search for world trends. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1969.

Momeni, Djamchid A. Polygyny in Iran. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1975.

Mondale, Walter. A 'family impact statement': a reponse from the U.S. Senate. School review (Chicago) November 1974.

Monsted, M. The changing division of labor within rural families in Kenya. In John C. Caldwell, ed. The persistence of high fertility: population prospects in the third world. Canberra, Department of Demography, 1977.

Moor, Kristin A. and Linda J. Waite. Marital dissolution, early motherhood and early marriage. Social forces (Chapel Hill) 60:1, September 1981.

Moris, J.R. Managing induced rural development. Bloomington, International Development Institute, 1981.

Moroney, Robert M. The family and the state: considerations for social policy. New York, Longman, 1976.

_____ The issue of family policy: do we know enough to take action? Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.

Motshologane, S. R. Influence of urbanization on the role and status of husband and wife in the Tswana family. South African journal of sociology (Pretoria) v. 17, April 1978.

Mudd, Emily H. and Sara Taubin. Success in family living - does it last? A twenty-year follow-up. American journal of family therapy (New York) 10:1, spring 1982.

Mukherjee, Ramkrishna. Urbanization and social transformation in India. International journal of comparative sociology (Leiden) September 1963.

Muttagi, P. K. Urban social tensions. Indian journal of social work (Bombay) 36:3/4, 1975-76.

Myrdal A. Nation and family. Cambridge, M. I. T. Press, 1968.

Nagi, Saad Z. National policy on child maltreatment. Quarterly report (Ohio University) 6:4, summer 1981.

Nann, Richard C., ed. Uprooting and surviving: adaptation and resettlement of migrant families and children. Dordrecht, Netherlands, Reidel/Kluwer, 1982.

National Academy of Sciences. Advisory Committee on Child Development. Toward a national policy for children and families. Washington, D.C., 1976.

Nelson, J. Access to power: politics and the urban poor in developing nations. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1979.

Nock, Steven L. Family life-cycle transitions: longitudinal effects on family members. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1981.

Norton, Arthur J. The influence of divorce on traditional life-cycle measures. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) February 1980.

Novak, Michael. The family out of favour. Harper's (New York) April 1976.

Nye, Ivan F. and David M. Berardo, eds. Emerging conceptual frameworks in family analyses. New York, Praeger Books, 1981.

Nye, Ivan F. and Gerald W. McDonald. Family policy research: emergent models and some theoretical issues. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.

O'dy, Sylvie. Sacrées familles. L'Express, 4 Février 1983.

Ogburn, William F. and M. F. Nimkoff. Technology and changing family. New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1975.

Ogburn, William F. and Clark Tibbitts. The family and its functions. In The President's Research Committee on Social Trends. Recent social trends in the United States. New York, Whittlesey House, 1934.

Oliveri, Mary Ellen and David Reiss. The structure of families' ties to their kin: the shaping role of social constructions. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1981.

_____ Families' schemata of social relationships. Family process (New York) v. 21, September 1982.

Oppong, Christine. Congjugal power and resources: an urban African example. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1970.

_____ Modernization and family change in Ghana: with special reference to work. Paper presented at the Aspen Institute - Iran Workshop, Islamic Republic of Iran, 25 May-2 June 1978.

Osmond, Marie Withers. Cross-societal family research: a macrosociological overview of the seventies. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1980.

Papanek, Hanna. Men, women, and work: reflections on the two-person career. American journal of sociology (Chicago) 78:4.

Pardeck, John T. Some barriers to a national policy for the American family. International journal of family therapy (New York) 3:1, spring 1981.

Parish, W. L. and Martin Whyte. Village and family in contemporary China. Chicago, University of Chicago, 1978.

Parming, Tönu. Long-term trends in family structure in a Soviet Republic. Sociology and social research (Los Angeles) 63:3.

Parsler, Ron. Sociological research and its implications for social policy. International journal of comparative sociology (Leiden) 19:1/2.

Paulme, Denise, ed. Structures sociales traditionnelles en Afrique noire. Cahiers d'etudes Africaines, no. 1, 1968. pp. 15-27.

Peres, Yochanan and Ruth Katz. Stability and centrality: the nuclear family in modern Israel. Social forces (Chapel Hill) 59:3, March 1981.

Peterson, William. On the relation between family policy and population policy. International journal of comparative sociology (Leiden) 16:3/4.

Phillips, A., L. Mair and L. Harries. Survey of African marriage and family. London, Oxford University Press, 1953.

Polonko, Karen A. John Scanzoni and Jay D. Teachman. Childlessness and marital satisfaction: a further assessment. Journal of family issues (Beverly Hills) 3:4, December 1982.

Portes, Alejandro. Urbanization and politics in Latin America. Social science quarterly (Austin, Texas) 52:3, 1971.

Price-Bonham, Sharon and Jack O. Balswick. The noninstitutions: divorce, desertion, and remarriage. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1980.

Rapoport, Rhona and Robert N. Rapoport. The dual career family. Human relations (New York) 22:1, 1969.

_____ Work and family in contemporary society. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 30, June 1965.

Rapoport, Rhona, Robert N. Rapoport and Ziona Strelitz. Fathers, mothers, and society: towards new alliances. New York, Basic Books, 1977.

_____ Leisure and the family life cycle. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1978.

Rein, M. Social science and public policy. London, Penguin Books, 1976.

Reiss, Ira L. The universality of the family: a conceptual analysis. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1965.

Rice, Robert M. American family policy. New York, Family Service Association of America, 1977.

Richards A. Some types of family structures amongst the central Bantu. In A. R. Radcliffe-Brown and Daryll Forde, eds. African systems of kinship and marriage. London, Oxford University Press, 1965.

Roberts, Susan B. and others. Seasonal changes in activity, birth weight and lactational performance in rural Gambian women. Transactions of the royal society of tropical medicine and hygiene, 76:5, 1982.

Rogers, Andrei and Jeffrey G. Williamson. Migration, urbanization, and third world development: an overview. Economic development and cultural change (Chicago) 30:3, April 1982.

Romanyshyn, J. M. Social welfare: charity to justice. New York, Random House, 1971.

Rose, Richard, ed. The dynamics of public policy: a comparative analysis. London, Sage Publications, 1976.

Rosen, Bernard C. Social change, migration and family interaction in Brazil. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 38, April 1973.

Rudolph, Richard L. Family structure and proto-industrialization in Russia. Journal of economic history (Wilmington, Delaware) 40:1, March 1980.

Safa, Helen Ickes. The female-based household in public housing: a case study in Puerto Rico. Human organization (Boulder, Colorado) v. 14, 1965.

Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina. A comparison of power structure and marital satisfaction in urban Greek and French families. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1967.

_____ A macro- and micro-examination of family power and love: an exchange model. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1976.

_____ Dual linkages between the occupational and family systems: a macrosociological analysis. Signs journal of women in culture and society (Chicago) v. 1, spring 1976.

_____ The dimensions of power distribution in the family. In Jacob Christ and Henry Grunebaum, eds. Contemporary marriage: structure, dynamics and therapy. Boston, Brown and Company, 1976.

_____ The role of the family in development. Finance and development (Washington, D.C.) December 1980.

_____ The study of family power structure: a review 1960-1969. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1970.

Santos, Fredricka Pickford. The role of women in the development process: market integration or family disintegration? Journal of international affairs (New York) 30:2, 1976-77.

Scanzoni, John. Contemporary marriage types. Journal of family issues (New York) 1:1, March 1980.

_____ Opportunity and the family. New York, Macmillan, 1970.

_____ Reconsidering family policy. Journal of family issues (Beverly Hills) 3:3, September 1982.

Schaffer, B. Organizational decisions and policy outcomes. Brighton, Institute of Development Studies, 1973.

Scheuring, Ann Foley. Technological change and people in agriculture. California agriculture (Berkeley) no. 1, 1980.

Schneider, Mark and David Swinton, eds. A symposium: policy analysis in state and local government. Public Administration Review (Washington, D.C.) January/February 1979.

Schorr, Alvin L. Family policy in the United States. International social science journal (Paris) v. 14, 1962.

_____ Family values and real life. Social casework (New York) 57:6, June 1976.

_____ Views of family policy. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.

Schuster, Ilsa. Comment on James N. Kerri's "Applied anthropology, urbanization, and development in Africa: dream or reality? Human organization (Boulder, Colorado) 38:2, summer 1979.

Scioli, Frank P. Problems and prospects for policy evaluation. Public administration review (Washington D.C.) January/February 1979.

Seeman, Melvin. On the personal consequences of alienation in work. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) April 1967.

Segre, Sandro. Family stability, social classes and values in traditional and industrial societies. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1975.

Seguret, Marie-Claire. Women and working conditions: prospects for improvement? International labour review (Geneva) 122:3, May-June 1983.

Seward, Rudy Ray. Family size in the United States: an exploratory study of trends. Kansas journal of sociology (Lawrence) 10:2, 1974.

Shah, A. M. Changes in the Indian family: an examination of some assumptions. Economic and political weekly (Bombay) 3:1/2, January 1968.

_____ The household dimension of the family in India. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1976.

Sheinbein, Marc. Normal crises: stage theory and family therapy. Journal of family counseling (New Brunswick) spring 1976.

Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert and Wilbert E. Moore. Indicators of social change: concepts and measurements. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1968.

Shorter, E. The making of the modern family. New York, Basic Books, 1975.

Sidel, R. Families of Fengsheng: urban life in China. New York, Penguin, 1974.

_____ Women and child care in China: a firsthand report. New York, Hill and Wang, 1972.

Slater, Mariam K. The Caribbean family. New York, St. Martins Press, 1977.

Smith, D. P. Illustrative analysis: marriage dissolution and remarriage in Sri Lanka and Thailand. Scientific reports, no. 17. Voorburg, Netherlands, World Fertility Survey, 1981.

Smith, Karen C. and Carmi Schooler. Women as mothers in Japan: the effects of social structure and culture on values and behaviour. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1978.

Smith, M. C. West Indian family structure. Washington, University of Washington Press, 1962.

Smith, Peter C. Asian marriage patterns in transition. East-west population institute reprint series, no. 118. Honolulu, East-West Publications.

Spanier, Graham B. Marital quality and marital stability: a reply. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1981.

Speare, Alden, Jr., Mary C. Speare and Hui-Sheng Lin. Urbanization, non-familial work, education, and fertility in Taiwan. Population studies (London) 27:2, 1973.

Stahl, Michael. Toward a policy-making paradigm of public administration. American review of public administration, 15:1, spring 1981.

Standing, Guy. State policy and child labour: accumulation versus legitimation? Development and change (London) v. 13, 1982.

Stinner, William R. Urbanization and household structure in the Philippines. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1977.

Stinnett, Nick, Barbara Chesser and John DeFrain, eds. Building family strengths: blueprints for action. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1979.

Stinnett, Nick and others, eds. Family strengths: positive models for family life. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1980.

_____ Family strengths three: roots of well-being. National Symposium on Building Family Strengths. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1981.

Stolte-Heiskanen, Veronica. Family needs and societal institutions: potential empirical linkage mechanisms. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1975.

Stycos, J. Mayone. The decline of fertility in Costa Rica: literacy, modernization and family planning. Population studies (London) 36:1, 1982.

Stycos, J. Mayone and others. Contraception and community in Egypt: a preliminary evaluation of the population development mix. Studies in family planning (New York) 13 :1:12, December 1982.

Sussman, Marvin B. Cross-cultural family research: one view from the Catbird seat. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1969.

Sussman, Marvin and Betty E. Cogswell. Cross-national family research. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1972.

Sussman, Marvin B. and Lee Burchinal. Kin family network: Unheralded structure in current conceptualizations of family functioning. Marriage and family living (St. Meinrad) August 1962.

Tallman, Irving. Implementation of a national family policy: the role of the social scientist. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.

Thomas, W. I. and F. Znaniecki. The Polish peasant in Europe and America. V. 1 and 2. New York, Octagon Books, 1974.

Thornton, Arland and Deborah Freedman. Changing attitudes toward marriage and single life. Family planning perspectives (New York) 14:6, November/December 1982.

Tienda, Marta. Dependency, extension and the "family life cycle squeeze" in Peru. Madison, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, October 1978.

_____ Generational overlap and replacement machinisms: a life cycle perspective of family composition in Peru. Working paper 78-28. Madison, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, October 1978.

Touba, Jacquiline Rudolph. Sex role differentiation in Iranian families living in urban and rural areas of a region undergoing planned industrialization in Iran (Arak Shahrestan). Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1975.

Treas, Judith and Robin Jane Walther. Family structure and the distribution of family income. Social forces (Chapel Hill) 50:3, March 1978.

Tropman, John E., Milan J. Dluhy and Roger M. Lind, eds. New strategic perspectives on social policy. New York, Pergamon Press, 1981.

Tufte, Virginia and Barbara Myerhoff, ed. Changing images of the family. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1979.

Udry, J.R. The social context of marriage. New York, Harper and Row, 1974.

Ulvila, Jacob W. and Rex V. Brown. Decision analysis comes of age. Harvard business review (Boston) September-October 1982.

UNESCO. Comparative report on the role of working mothers in early childhood education in five countries. Paris, 20 October 1978. (ED-78/WS/71)

United Nations. Economic and Social Council. Implementation of the International Covenent on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (E/1980/6/Add.31)

_____ European Social Development Programme. Criteria for assessing the effectiveness of child welfare policies. Report of a seminar, Prague, 3-7 September 1979.

_____ European Social Development Programme. Expert Group on Criteria for Assessing the Effectiveness of Child Welfare Policies, Prague, 3-8 September 1979. ESDP news, no. 14, October 1979.

_____ European Social Development Programme. The changing roles of men and women in modern society: functions, rights and responsibilities. Report of a seminar, Groningen, Netherlands, 28 March-5 April 1977.

_____ Methodologies of policy analysis and development: some major issues. Report of an expert working gorup. (ST/ESA/SER.E/24)
Sales No. E.81.XIII.6

_____ Relationships between fertility and education: a comparative analysis of world fertility survey data for twenty-two developing countries. (ST/ESA/SER.R./48.)

United Nations University. How to improve our life styles. New York, UNIPUB, 1980.

_____ Indicators of human and social development: report on the state-of-the art. New York, UNIPUB, 1980.

_____ Report of the United Nations University Expert Group on Human and Social Development. New York, UNIPUB, 1980.

United States. Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth of the Committee Labour and Public Welfare. Background materials concerning child and family services act. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Uphoff, N. Rural development and local organization in Asia. V. 2. New Delhi, Macmillan, 1980.

Urbanization: policies and possibilities. The urban edge: facts and ideas (Washington, D.C.) 6:11, December 1982.

Vanier Institute of the Family. Seeing our whole economy: families and communities as the economic foundations of the economy. Public statement by the Vanier Institute of the Family. Ottawa, Ontario, 1 October 1976.

Verdon, Michel. Kinship, marriage and the family: an operational approach. American journal of sociology (Chicago) 86:4.

_____ Shaking off the domestic yoke, or the sociological significance of residence. Comparative studies in society and history (London) v. 22, 1980.

Vosburgh, Miriam G. and Jane C. Kronick. The family policy implications of a new social program: the New Zealand accident compensation scheme. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1980.

Yankelovich S. and Inc. White. The General Mills American family report 1974-75. Minneapolis, General Mills, 1975.

Youssef, Nadia. Women and work in developing countries. Population Monograph Series No. 15. Berkeley, University of California, 1974.

Wachowiak, Dale and Hannelore Bragg. Open marriage and marital adjustment. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) February 1980.

Waite, Linda J. Working wives and the family life cycle. American journal of sociology (Chicago) 86:2.

Walker, Kenneth N. and Lillian Messinger. Remarriage after divorce: dissolution and reconstruction of family boundaries. Family forces, v. 18, June 1979.

Walker, Ann Hamilton and Murray Gendell. The relationship of family life cycle and rural-urban residence to family size and composition: Guatemala, 1964. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Montreal, 1976.

Walsted[illegible]yce Jennings. Reform of women's roles and family structures in the recent history of China. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1978.

Waterston, A. Development planning: lessons of experience. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1965.

White, Lynn K. and David B. Brinkerhoff. Measurement problems in family research: a critical note on units of analysis. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 7, July-December 1977.

Whitehead, Tony L. Residence, kinship, and mating as survival strategies: a West Indian example. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) November 1978.

Wilber, Charles K. and Kenneth P. Jameson. Religious values and social limits to development. World development (Elmsford) 8:467-479.

Wilkening, Eugene A. Joint decision-making in farm families as a function of status and role. American sociological review (Washington, D.C.) v. 15, March 1975.

Winch, Robert F. Theorizing about the family. Journal of comparative family studies (Calgary, Canada) v. 3, spring 1972.

_____ The modern family. New York, Holt, Reinehart and Winston, 1971.

Wiseman, Jacqueline P. The family and its researchers in the eighties: retrenching, renewing, and revitalizing. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) May 1981.

Wong, Fai-Ming. Effects of the employment of mothers on marital role and power differentiation in Hong Kong. International journal of sociology of the family (Delhi) v. 7, July-December 1977.

Young, Ken. "Values" in the policy process. Policy and politics (London) v. 5, 1977.

Ypsilantis, N. James, Nu Khin Khin and K. A. Patel. Jobs and skills. Women at work (Geneva) no. 2, 1982.

Zimmerman, Shirley L. The family and its relevance for social policy. Social casework (New York) November 1976.

_____ Policy, social policy and family policy: concepts, concerns, and analytic tools. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.

Zimmerman, Shirley L., Paul Mattessich and Robert K. Leik. Legislators' attitudes toward family policy. Journal of marriage and the family (Minneapolis) August 1979.